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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

- Roosevelt Adopts 4 Policies
- Rome Centers Europe Puzzle
- American Wages See Upward
- Navajos Drop Noted Palefaces
- Kidnaping Gets Big Setbacks
- Japan's Navy Must Prove Up

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT shapes his policy on four important questions affecting the United States and other nations. America is to have a unified air force, with private air-mail companies cooperating closely with the Government in developing the industry and national defense. The St. Lawrence waterway treaty, rejected by the Senate, will be resubmitted to another session, so America may share in an inevitable waterway. Income tax cases, like those of former Treasurer Mellon and former Mayor Walker, will be referred to federal grand juries, not politicians. The United States will continue to pay off indebtedness with interest-bearing bonds, not by issuing currency. Momentous decisions these—But they're all in the modern day's work in Washington.

¶ Europe is once more trying to work out satisfactory realignments between nations. The Rome conference of Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria and Premier Gömbös of Hungary with Premier Mussolini on the relations of the Danubian states merely focuses discussions by many cabinets. The Italian solution involves reconciliation of Italy with Yugoslavia and of Hungary with the other two members of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Reconciliation is a wonderful word—But in these cases it may call for round renunciations.

¶ Will Hungary give up claims for boundary revision at Italy's bidding, or will France persuade Czechoslovakia and Roumania to concede something to Hungarian demands? Willing concessions are no more likely than that Italy should concede Yugoslavia's claim to Fiume. The Little Entente wonders whether it should ally itself with Italy and France, or with Germany, which has much to offer. Austria would fortify its independence. Back of a situation involving many elements the real problem is reasonably clear—Can fear and selfishness be allayed sufficiently to let Europe come to understandings on which to base recovery and peace?

¶ Washington and Detroit consider wages and hours. Senator Wagner, chairman of the Labor Board, predicts a new economic collapse unless wages match profits. The National Manufacturers Association denounces the Wagner bill giving labor collective bargaining power and other concessions. Iron Age says the steel industry is disposed to raise wages 10 per cent if prices can go up too. Henry Ford restores the $5 minimum wage in his plants. The Automobile Chamber of Commerce recommends raising wages and cutting the week four hours for 183,000 workers—Some wonder about work; others work wonders.

¶ Gallup, N. M., sees the Navajo Indian executive council expel scores of celebrities, including former Mayor of New York James J. Walker, from the tribe. Governors, movie stars and big politicians are scalped of their eagle feathers. The ancient and honorable Americans will have no more tribesmen except by birth. The proudly cavorting celebrities made an unpardonable error—They neglected to say they were Navajos only by adoption.

¶ The American kidnaping industry suffers more major setbacks. An Albany, N. Y., jury convicts Manny Strewl, go-between, as actually a kidnaper of John J. O'Connell, for whom $40,000 was paid, and he faces perhaps 50 years. Basil Banghart, machine-gunner of the Touhy gang, kidnapers of John Factor, in Chicago, is fourth of that group to hear the judge say 99 years. Another Touhy aide is slain by his friends, as police take the fourth man, a Negro, in the attempted kidnaping of E. P. Adler in a Chicago hotel. Kidnaping topples as a trade—It is merely the perilous pastime of the foolish.

¶ Tokyo names Vice-Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura to head a board of 25 admirals and experts investigating capsizing of the Tomozuro. They seek to prevent deterioration of the navy's morale, to restore the navy's popularity, and to convince the highly taxed people that the national leaders spending unprecedented sums for armaments are competent—But more wonderful when leaders can show a truer competence by avoiding spending such sums for such ends.

¶ Chicago sees 1500 bakers from the nation over show their art. Bread loaves are given less height and more waistline to turn light eaters into heavy consumers unconsciously. Quality of crumb enters into judging of thoroughbred cakes. All doughnuts are streamlined, but the hole decides the airflow. Cracked wheat bread proves the national sensation—It was no cracked baker who knocked out that one.

President Insists Unified Air Force Is Vitally Needed

VINDICATED

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Brig.-Gen William D. Mitchell
Former Air Head and Proponent of Unified Air Force.

Demands Resubmission of St. Lawrence Treaty, Rejected by Senate

Bars 'Greenbacks' For Federal Debts

Would Put Disposition of Disputed Income Taxes in Federal Juries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—White House policy on four urgent and engrossing problems was revealed today. The whole aviation riddle; ultimate disposition of the St. Lawrence waterway question, which the Senate rejected today by a vote of 46 for and 42 against, with two-thirds vote needed; the income-tax cases against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon and others, and the broad question of the bonus and fiat money in general were discussed with provocative frankness.

President Roosevelt is aiming toward:

(1) A unified air force.

(2) Resubmission of the St. Lawrence treaty to Congress in another session, based upon the conviction that the seaway will be built sooner or later, and that the United States should share in its control with Canada.

(3) Presentation henceforth of all moot income-tax cases, like those of Messrs. Mellon and James J. Walker, former Mayor of New York, to federal grand juries.

(4) Decision that the Government will not pay off current indebtedness with issuance of currency. President Roosevelt insists that the United States must continue to pay its debts with bonds, on which it pays interest, rather than with paper, for which it would not pay interest. He thereby reaffirms the cardinal principle of fiscal soundness.

Unified Air Force First

A unified air force, with private air-mail companies coöperating closely with the Government in development of the industry and of national defense, is the general objective of the Administration. The board appointed yesterday—and for which acceptances and regrets have been coming in—will work toward fundamentals on the army and air-mail aspects.

Later, their findings will be knit with conclusions of other governmental and private authorities, and out of the tangle it is expected that one central controlling authority

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Federal Agents Work Quietly On Slum Clearance

$125,000,000 Plan Must Not Be Pawn of Speculation Ickes Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Local representatives of the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation are busy in a number of cities getting options on building sites where the Federal Government will soon launch its $125,000,000 housing and slum clearance program.

Their actions are not given publicity because the corporation has to avoid the possibility of speculators who might buy the land up in advance to make a profit on it.

Although they have already met rough spots, officials of the corporation are still enthusiastic about the possibilities the federal housing plan presents for erasing slums in the large cities without interference of local politicians.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York has condemned the step as a "concrete example of the socialistic tendencies of the New Deal," but its sponsors describe it as one more of the Roosevelt moves to provide a "more abundant" life for the great mass of people in the United States.

McCarl Objects

The first jar to the housing corporation came when Mr. J. R. McCarl, comptroller-general, raised objection to it spending federal funds inasmuch as the powers given by its charter, he said, went beyond the National Recovery Act under which it was formed. Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, was called in to rule on the case and he upheld the legality of the corporation.

Mr. McCarl, however, is not bound by Mr. Cummings' decision. Only a decision of the Supreme Court can overrul the comptroller-general. Whether Mr. McCarl will abide by the ruling of the Attorney-General and approve the corporation's expenditures for land purchase remains to be seen when the first actual exchange of money takes place.

The corporation has already had to meet the overzealous efforts of certain local housing corporations who strive to profit on the federal transactions in their cities. In Detroit, where corporation negotiations had reached an advance stage about two months ago, the local Housing Commission issued an invitation to Detroit property owners who were invited to "cash in" on their property at the expense of the Federal Government.

Fiery Letter From Ickes

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and president of the federal corporation, in a fiery letter warned that "continued representations of this character by the commission will make it impossible for the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation to undertake a housing project in Detroit. "I have stated repeatedly," he declared, "that any effort to boost land prices in connection with a housing project will result in cancellation of the allotment."

As the corporation advances with its work, the original housing division of the Public Works Administration, formed to make loans to local limited dividend corporations, has become less and less potent. Contracts for only a half a dozen of these private housing projects have been signed. It is likely, according to Mr. Ickes, that these projects will receive early direct aid from the federal corporation. Included are the Spence estate project at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hutchinson, Kan., suburban project; Indianapolis, Ind., community plan; Techwood and University projects at Atlanta, Ga., and the Harms Park project at Chicago.

Buildings will be of fireproof construction, limited as to rentals and restricted as to occupancy to the low income groups. They will be confined at present to slum areas.

Doughnuts Vie With Juicy Pies In Bakers' Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14 — There were some 1500 participants in this style show, and they came from all parts of the United States—San Francisco, Boston, Atlanta, Ga.

The "models" were loaves of bread and they went on exhibit last night at the Edgewater Beach Hotel as a feature of the annual meeting of the American Society of Bakery Engineers.

There were 26 large tables loaded with the bread exhibits alone. But that wasn't all. Juicy pies, richly iced cakes, de luxe doughnuts and whole tables of Danish pastry surrounded the bread. The idea was to show what bakers are doing in all parts of the country in all departments, so that there might be a general exchange of ideas.

At 10 o'clock the bakers were given a privilege that they had been waiting for. They were presented with knives, and told to sample the exhibits as much as they wished. They went at it in a professional way, studying such technical points as the quality of the crumb, size of holes, and so on.

Of course those who sampled that succulent rhubarb pie with the lattice-work top may have had an ulterior motive.

The novelty of the year is cracked wheat bread, said the managers of the show. Another new development is the loaf that is not so long but bigger in circumference. The idea is to get people to eat more bread. If the slices are bigger, the bakers think, people who measure the amount of bread they eat by the slice will consume more without thinking about it.

Foreign breads occupied a prominent table. There were loaves in the style of France, Italy, Syria and Greece, and a Jewish braided loaf that seemed to have come from a giant's oven, so imposing were its proportions.

The conference of bakery engineers has brought together here 575 men responsible for large baking plants. For five days they are taking a kind of post-graduate course in their profession. Seated at tables, fountain pens and pencils in hand, they take studious notes while other bakers lecture on such topics as "What is correct sponge fermentation?" and "Effects of variations in ingredients on cookies." There are intermissions for jolly songs about the "Engineers," but no carousing, according to Mr. Victor E. Marx, secretary. Several years ago, he said, the society took a stand against liquors at conventions, and now, he added, "we have liquor just about licked."

Will This Map Be Changed?

'Solutions' Under Discussion

Shaded Sections of Map Reveal the Delicate Strategic Position of Three Nations — Italy, Hungary, Austria—Now in Conference. Below, Left to Right — Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor; Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier; Mr. Julius de Gömbös, Premier of Hungary.

Great Changes On Horizon At Rome Conclave

Italy's 'Solution' Opens Up Opportunity for Tempting Offers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 14 — Coincident with the Rome negotiations between Mr. Julius de Gömbös, Premier of Hungary, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor, and Signor Mussolini, numerous diplomatic comings and goings are taking place behind the scenes, all tending to emphasize the paramount importance of the realignment now beginning to show itself in the grouping of the European states.

Thus the French Ambassador to Rome is now in Paris. The Yugoslav Minister to Berlin has just returned to Belgrade after long and earnest conversations not only with the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, but also with Herr Hitler himself. The Czechoslovakian Minister to Berlin has just returned to his post after having been recalled to Praha (Prague) to discuss the situation with Dr. Eduard Beneš, Foreign Minister.

It is deduced from such diplomatic journeys that while France is sympathetic toward the Italian plan of bringing about reconciliation of Austria and Hungary with the Little Entente, the latter is not going to fall in with its powerful ally's wishes without first seeing what Germany has to offer. Moreover it can be said in this connection that a number of important British observers believe that Germany has more to offer the Little Entente than Italy—or even, in the long run, France.

Italy's Solution

What is called for the sake of simplicity the "Italian solution" involves reconciliation between Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and Roumania, as well as between Italy and Yugoslavia. Is Hungary willing to give up its claims for revision of boundaries at Italy's bidding, or can France persuade Czechoslovakia and Roumania to concede the Hungarian demands? The answer given here is that such

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Advocates of Repeal Cry Out As Hard Liquor Trickles Into Their Own Home Neighborhood

Without Much Organized Effort the Cause of Temperance Finds Its Fight Being Waged on New Front by Former Enemies of Prohibition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14 — All over the United States today the temperance fight is recommencing on a new front. Essentially, it is the old fight, started before prohibition was ever dreamed of, and now adapted to new conditions.

Legislation dealing with manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages is in a chaotic state in many jurisdictions. From many points of view the present phase of the struggle is critical, for the measures which are now being arrived at in separate communities and states will set the mold for legislation for a generation to come. These measures are being evolved in a more or less haphazard manner.

In some communities the old saloon is back again, in everything but name. In other regions there is a closely controlled sale of packaged alcohol in licensed dispensaries, where no other articles may be sold. Still other states are completely dry.

They've Quit Shrugging

In this critical period, the voice of the organized temperance movement is temporarily stilled. The great defeat of the Eighteenth Amendment and the overwhelming majority by which it was accomplished has daunted dry leaders on all sides. As the situation is seen from Washington, accordingly, this extraordinary new phase of America's dealing with the age-old liquor problem is proceeding with little dry organization and with the formerly politically powerful drys virtually impotent in local legislatures.

An attempt to make an objective and realistic appraisal of the existing post-prohibition situation in the United States reveals a number of striking facts. Already a great many average citizens, who never gave more than a shrug in regard to temperance so long as prohibition was the law of the land, are now taking an active and personal part in the fight to protect their local communities from the sale of alcohol. Communities in and around the national capital give an illustration of what is going on all over the country.

Mr. A, for example, lives in a suburb of the District of Columbia.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Sidewalks Prove Place for 'Specks' In West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Prospectors for gold need not venture off the sidewalks in Kalgoorlie in their quest for the precious metal. The concrete walk in front of the Palace Hotel in Hannans Street is still the scene of busy "specking" operations.

A lump of gold weighing a few pennyweights was chiseled out of the sidewalk some time ago and more recently another "speck" was discovered. This is the third time this year the pavement has yielded a "strike."

The wear and tear of 30 years in rubbing off the smooth surface reveals that there was gold in the country where the sand for the cement for the sidewalk came from.

Miniature Gold Rush Starts in the Ramapos

SUFFERN, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—A miniature gold rush was under way in Rockland County today. About a year ago Mr. Sol Yontess found some pay dirt on his place a few miles from here, along a creek coming down from the Ramapo Mountains. Since then he has secretly worked to determine whence the gold and whether it occurred in quantities sufficient to be mined.

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Things Present

Rufus Steele leads the Weekly Magazine Section today with an important story about the New Deal's booze. Show it to the man who voted for repeal in order to promote temperance. Other interesting articles deal with the "forests of Manhattan" and the fading lines of Italy's nationalism.

Mr. Abbot delivered a Block Foundation lecture at Yale University last night. If you weren't there to hear him tell about "Provocative International News," read his remarks in his "Watching the World Go By," on the Editorial page.

The first editorial may make some Washingtonians squirm.

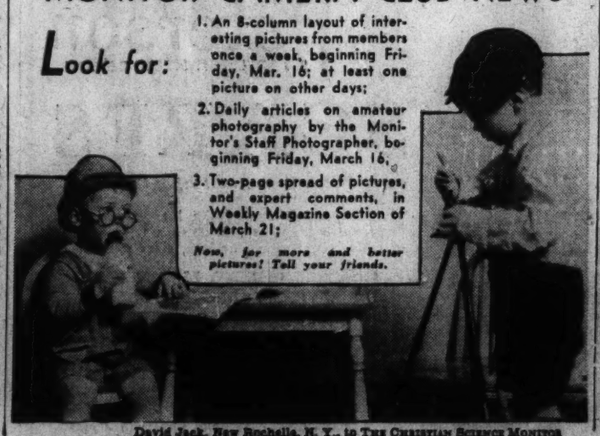
The eighteenth article in the "Etiquette in Daily Living" series, and the second in "How to Look Your Best," appear on the Women's Activities page.

An illustrated article on the Home Forum page should renew interest in dovecotes.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and another clever patent in "With the Inventors."

MONITOR CAMERA CLUB NEWS


Look for:
1. An 8-column layout of interesting pictures from members once a week, beginning Friday, Mar. 16; at least one picture on other days;
2. Daily articles on amateur photography by the Monitor's Staff Photographer, beginning Friday, March 16,
3. Two-page spread of pictures, and expert comments, in Weekly Magazine Section of March 21;
Now, for more and better pictures! Tell your friends.

David Jack, New Rochelle, N. Y., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ely Rallies State To Link All Police In War on Crime

Appeals to Legislators for Action at Once on Measure Designed to Assure Safety of Public

Says Changed Conditions Demand Modification of Full Home Rule

Governor Pledges Retention of Local Control in the Main—Bill Provides for Appointment of Boston Police Commissioner by Mayor

Sheer necessity and a public alarmed by the boldness of organized crime make it imperative that the Massachusetts Legislature speedily pass legislation to coördinate the police force of the State, Governor Ely told a joint convention of the General Court.

In an atmosphere tense with the feeling of an emergency, the legislators heard Governor Ely interrupt the flow of legislative business to announce that the time has arrived "when the discussion, investigation, research and recommendation should crystallize into definite action."

In tones reminiscent of his famous nomination speech of Mr. Alfred E. Smith at Chicago, he told the legislators that there are no parties in the matter of public safety, that modern crime has necessitated a change from "our previously conceived notion of a complete home rule" and that Massachusetts must coördinate its police instantly.

Explains Coördination Bill

Following a forceful justification of the measure, in which he expressed the view that efficient agencies of apprehension alone would curb the criminal, he delineated the bill, which calls for a commission of five members, with power to knit the police of the State into one solid unit whenever a public emergency arises.

"The principles of the bill are" he said, "few and simple: complete protection of the dignity and right of the present police, preservation of local police control in matters that are local, careful training for all and promotion on approved merit, adequate modern equipment effectively coördinated and constantly inspected, and the right of the Commonwealth, through the commissioner of public safety, to intervene instantly in all crimes of violence, and to take and coordinate control of every police force in the Commonwealth.

"This message is given you in joint convention," the Governor continued, "in order to emphasize the importance of the subject discussed. This procedure is adopted that I may urge in person the speedy setting up of a coördinated state police. A draft of the proposed law accompanies the message, and its adoption is recommended to you. The swift progress of events and the consolidation of public opinion demand action along these lines."

Affects Boston Commissioner

The accompanying bill contained 28 sections among which was the provision that appointment of the Boston police commissioner should be made by the Mayor rather than as now by the Governor.

The Governor reviewed the recent robberies and their accompanying murders and said that while the skillful apprehension of the men responsible has given some measure of assurance, it has mainly served to emphasize the thin thread upon which solution hung, and the dire possibility of escape.

"Massachusetts will be," the Governor continued, "comparatively free from the operation of such a criminal element (that which robbed the Needham bank) when it sets up a force equipped, trained and competent to cope with the cunning and the daring of the modern criminal."

The chief executive declared that the criminal at present is taking advantage of a divided authority within the ranks of those whose duty it is to apprehend him, that he has no respect for the life of anyone and that the police are his targets.

Regard for Home Rule

"With reluctance we have arrived at the conclusion that the coordinated police force is necessary because of our customary regard for local control of local affairs," he said. "Only necessity could persuade us to sanction even such a mild interference with the ancient practice of home rule. We would be blind, yes, almost stupid, however, if we failed to recognize that modern crime and the criminals' cold disregard for present methods of police protection have created a situation which makes the preservation of law and order depend upon this change from our previously conceived notion of a complete home rule."

At this point the Governor was anticipating the very crux of the impending legislative battle. And he went on to explain how local police control will be retained in the main.

"The personnel of the force of a city should be left, except as to certain basic requirements, to the choice of the city," he explained. "Those who have given a substantial part of life's service to the police work of the city should be protected under the civil service and pension laws. The ordinary routine of management and control of police forces in cities and towns, including the power of appointment and promotion of members, remain with the local authorities, subject to the provisions of the act.

"Whenever a public emergency arise, from the commission of armed robbery, kidnaping, criminal homi-

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Bank Pays Tribute To 'Forgotten Man' Who Kept It Open

Sharon, Mass., Hears Praise for Man Who Kept on Paying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., March 14—The coöperative bank in this town has discovered the real forgotten man—and has worked out a credit plan that promises to solve one of his greatest problems.

They found that this fellow, the average well-mortgaged home owner, had actually been carrying the bank during the four years of the depression. He had paid his interest, his cooperative dues, his taxes and water bills. He has been carrying the cost of welfare relief in the town, paying his bills and asking of no one.

But a visit showed that his house needed painting; the roof needed shingling, and the walls inside showed a lack of new paper. A result was painters, carpenters, plumbers and artisans throughout the town were without work—and therefore in debt.

The forgotten man who has carried his mortgage successfully over a period of years will be asked to lay out a program for bringing his property back to good condition.

Hitherto such reconstruction appeals by bankers and business men have been only appeals. The mortgagor was never told where he could get the money to do the job. Now the Sharon Coöperative Bank proposes to back these appeals with the definite assurance of credit extension.

The plan which has been worked out by Mr. John J. Rafter, president, and his committee has something to offer, not only to the home-owners of Sharon, but to the whole State by way of example.

The proposal, which Mr. Rafter is pushing vigorously, goes with the season and the definite signs of the retreat of the depression. A direct message to all home-owners who have kept their mortgages in good shape is part of the plan. The bank is going after his business.

If he wishes to paint his house, shingle the roof and do other jobs, aggregating an expenditure of $800, he can borrow that amount from the bank. Why? Because his record during the past few years shows that only because of him is the bank still functioning.

To get this money the Sharon Cooperative Bank will borrow in turn from the Federal Home Loan Bank, of which it is a member.

Commenting on this phase, Mr. William B. Brigham, director in the bank, pointed out that this new Home Loan Bank money coming into the community will stimulate business even as it lifts the drabness of depression from the streets. It will enable the artisan to pay his bills, to hand some of the money to the town and pay overdue tax bills.

Russians Explore In Ether by 'Proxy'

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., March 14 (AP)—Russian natural scientists inaugurated an experiment in stratosphere flights Monday by sending aloft a single envelope "automatic" balloon, without a crew, which burst by pre-arrangement at a height of 18,600 meters (about 10 miles) and released a parachute to which were attached scientific instruments.

Hourly wireless reports from an automatic wireless recording device showed the bag reached its maximum altitude two hours after being released. At 18,600 meters the temperature was 55 degrees below zero centigrade.

Reports indicate the instruments landed safely, possibly somewhere in Finland since wind was blowing in that direction at the time of the ascension. The test—which probably is the forerunner of further actual essays into the stratosphere without the necessity of carrying a human crew—will be extended by sending aloft another "automatic" aircraft lifted by two envelopes capable of taking it up to previously unexplored heights.

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Roosevelt Smiles Despite Setbacks On Capitol Hill

Upsets Upteenth Tradition by Planning Vacation During Congress

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—President Roosevelt's bland optimism today in the face of his first actual defeat in the Senate, and as the air mail situation continued to be critical, was perhaps the outstanding feature in a day filled with activity in every branch of the Government.

Not a trace of disquiet was apparent as the President talked long and eloquently to correspondents about his long-range plans for the St. Lawrence, for the whole aviation set-up, and for other pressing difficulties. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt displayed the most undisturbed attitude of any recent President when he announced definitely that his fishing trip off Florida waters would probably begin about March 27.

Breaking the umpteenth tradition, which binds a President to an anxious seat at his end of Pennsylvania Avenue when Congress occupies the Hill, Mr. Roosevelt speculated gleefully with correspondents over his prospective holiday. His pleasure, Congressmen thought, was scarcely decent. Their dignity seemed to be definitely outraged.

* * *

Meanwhile: The air mail is still grounded: Maj.-Gen. Ben Foulois, chief of the air corps, flew up to Newark, on a general swing around eastern air routes, taking him as far as Chicago, St. Louis, and Atlanta. While he is away, the army air mail is expected to remain grounded. General Foulois is making doubly sure that equipment is proper for flying the nine routes the Post Office Department has announced for army resumption.

Mr. Orville Wright today regretfully informed Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, that reasons of health prevented him from accepting a place on the study commission to survey the air mail. Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin announced eager acceptance. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is expected to communicate immediately, although it is assumed that his talk here Saturday with Secretary Dern has assured his acceptance.

* * *

Air in Congress: The House Postal Affairs Committee continuing to draft legislation for new air-mail contracts and return to private hands, began to draft safeguards for the companies themselves. Representative Arthur P. Lamneck (D.), Ohio, insisted that proof of collusion or fraud must be adduced before potential bidders for new contracts are barred. His request goes behind the list of those present at the alleged collusive meeting with the former Postmaster-General Mr. Walter F. Brown. The question of which lines may bid for new contracts is thus still open for determination, with the implication that several whose contracts were canceled by Postmaster-General Farley will be speedily restored to good standing.

* * *

War Debt Drum Beaten: Congress passes nothing with more speed or pleasure than a measure which makes known to the world its feelings on foreign debt defaults. Only yesterday the House Foreign Relations Committee took up the Johnson bill forbidding transactions in this country in new obligations of countries in default on their debts to the United States. Today they reported it out with only one dissenter, Representative Hamilton Fish (R.), who wants the bill in far more drastic form. He intends to block trade loans to Soviet Russia. Mr. Fish is mindful of the unwillingness of the Soviets to recognize the obligations of the Kerensky government and wishes to exert pressure in this fashion to bring them around.

It is generally accepted that the Administration will permit passage of the bill only with this loophole for Government loans to defaulters. But Mr. Fish wants to make a gesture at least against everyone. The bill would not affect South American governments which are in default only to private investors in this country—not the Government. It is also believed it would not apply to Great Britain which has kept up token payments.

* * *

Tariffs: The "America self-contained" movement sought to attach itself today to President Roosevelt's tariff-making request. Mr. Samuel Crowther, popular writer on that thesis, told the committee that with four additional provisions the bill would make "a permanent gain in our national recovery program."

Most of all he wanted recognition in the bill that "America is well on the way to self-contentment." With that accepted as basic he asked:

(1) That the bill provide for an international book-keeping basis, a balance sheet for all international trade.

(2) Embodiment in the pending legislation of provisions that foreign trade in itself is unimportant.

(3) Recognition that the international debt question must enter into any consideration having to do with foreign trade.

(4) A provision granting powers of emergency revision to the Executive, but with a review board of some kind, so that there may be an appeal from any executive order.

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If Certain 'Servants of the People' Have Their Way

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Federal Collection Of Taxes Increases

Federal tax collection figures to date this year show an increase of $377,383 over the same period last year, it was announced today from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at the Federal Building in Boston.

For the months January and February, 1934, $2,435,668 was collected in income, processing, admission and other federal taxes for 1933. This compares with $1,058,286 collected for the same period last year covering the 1932 period.

While collections so far this year have increased, the actual number of those filing returns has decreased. This would indicate more money in circulation and that salaries of individuals had increased, although it might also mean fewer persons having to file federal income tax returns.

Millens' Trial Nears But Defense Counsel Has Not Been Named

Irving and Murton Millen today looked forward to their trial for murder on March 26 surrounded by considerable confusion as to just who will defend them.

Unless an agreement is reached tonight, it was reported today, Judge Nelson W. Brown of the Superior Court, will appoint counsel to represent the boys.

District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing, Norfolk County prosecutor, has not barred Mr. Albert R. MacKusick from the Dedham jail as reported and Mr. MacKusick insists he is still counsel for the Millens, although circumstances indicate he may not continue in that capacity.

The Millen brothers, charged with the Needham Trust Company holdup and murder, have asked for Mr. MacKusick's withdrawal. Meanwhile Mr. George S. Harvey, former assistant district attorney of Middlesex County who entered the Millens case as counsel on Saturday and subsequently withdrew, is said to be still considering the job.

Attorney William R. Scharton, representing Abraham Faber, accused jointly with the Millens, will again seek postponement of the trial in a plea to be filed today. Previous efforts to postpone have failed.

Aluminum Strike Ends

NEW KENSINGTON, Penna., March 14 (AP)—Acting on the advice of a federal conciliator, employees of the Aluminum Company of America ended their 10-day "holiday," March 11, voting to return to work at once.

Newsprint Trade Asks Right to Fix Minimum Prices

Publishers See Threat of Monopoly in Proposed Code Supplement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Supreme Court approval of price fixing in the New York milk case has given a new leverage to the appeals of newsprint paper manufacturers for a supplement to their NRA code by which a minimum base price would be recognised in their sales to newspaper publishers.

Newsprint manufacturers in the United States and Canada declare their companies are desperately in need of relief from a fall of prices which is asserted to have gone so far as to put a large section of the industry into receiverships. Compared with prices of $300 a ton shortly after the World War, newsprint has sold within the last year as low as $30 a ton, and is now quoted at $40 or $41.

Prices Below Production Costs

Mr. Edgar Rickard, chairman of the Association of Newsprint Manufacturers of the United States, declared in the hearing on the proposed supplemental code last month that according to records of American mills during the first six months of 1933 the average cost of production was $43.28, or $3.28 above the prevailing New York price. This, he said, does not take into account any interest payments or return on capital, though the newsprint industry has an exceptionally high investment in forests and mills in proportion to its output.

The proposed price code would establish for 1934 a base price of $41 a ton with differentials according to a zone map and a $1 allowance at ports. New England would be served at $1.50 less than the base figure and the price would range through other zones to a maximum of $46 in parts of Florida. Subsequent price changes would be made by the code authority for the industry. Through a working agreement Canadian manufacturers, who produce approximately two-thirds of the newsprint used in the United States, would share in the arrangement.

Opposed by Publishers

Strong opposition to the price-fixing proposal has come from the American Newspaper Publishers Association, whose attorney, Mr. Elisha Hanson, charged at the NRA hearing that the object of the code is to set up a monopoly and to obtain an absolute power over the price to be extracted from consumers of newsprint paper. Mr. Hanson asserted the plan would violate antitrust laws since it contemplated the enforced adherence of every member of the industry to a single established price.

He objected that it would injure a widespread newspaper publishing industry which employs many times more workers than the pulp paper manufacturing industry, that two-thirds of the benefits would go to Canadian producers though under a United States code, and that papermakers would be free after exacting the established price in the United States to dump their surplus production in South America or other markets for whatever it would bring.

If your HANDKNIT is to fit beautifully

you should make it under the supervision of an expert. We have hired a competent instructor for just that purpose. She is ready to show you the lovely new models and Bernat Yarns for Spring and Summer. She'll help you knit your dress or suit stitch by stitch. The result will be a creation good looking enough to wear anywhere.

P. S. If you come in during the afternoon we'll treat you to afternoon tea!

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59 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

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We Feature the Well Known BERKLEY NET
2½ yards long with 4-inch ruffle, ivory color, drapes beautifully $2.49
Tailored, ecru or ivory $1.98
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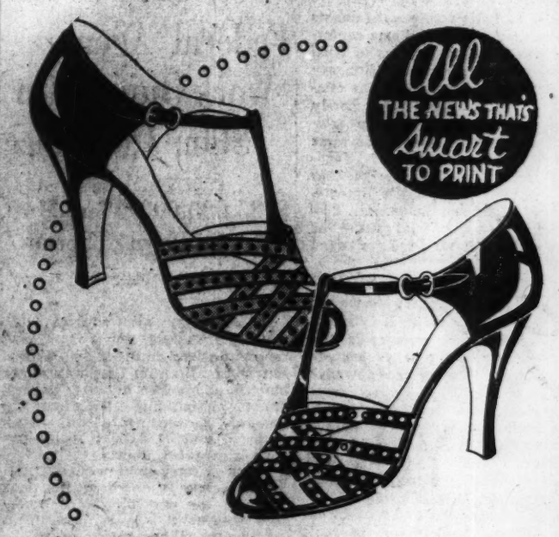

DOMINO-DOT

Fashion goes DOT-ier—so do shoes! WHITE dots here, where the cross-over bands are punched. BLACK patent with white—NAVY with white—or brown with beige straps and brown dots on them! Write for her—or call HUBbard 4250 till 9:30 p. m. and we predict for her a sure long success—so here's our own DOMINO-DOT. Your up-and-enthusiastic little $6 and $6.90 shoe shop, fifth floor. $6.90

"WHAT'S IN IT?" you ask

MANY Monitor readers are asking: "What's in Pepsodent that makes the teeth so sparkling clean?"

Pepsodent contains the best and simplest material we can obtain for cleaning teeth without scratching. This material has been thoroughly tested and favorably reported upon, by authorities on the care of the teeth. In a highly technical article in a leading dental journal the scouring material that is used in Pepsodent is described as being one of the most harmless found in an examination of leading tooth pastes.

Ask your dentist about Pepsodent. He *knows* what is best to clean your teeth. We will gladly cooperate with him by sending full information about Pepsodent and technical data resulting from tests made.

For years we have tested, retested, and improved Pepsodent, and today confidently offer you the best teeth cleaning agent we know how to produce. May we recommend Pepsodent twice a day for the smile that attracts? Send for a large trial 10-day tube of Pepsodent and prove for yourself how well it cleans.

FREE—10-Day Supply

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Please send me 10-day tube of Pepsodent.

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White galyak on a dressy suit of imported wool crepe, 89.00

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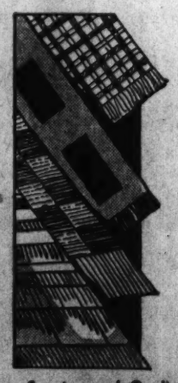

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NO MATTER how many policies you have for protection, you need a telephone.

In emergency, it *protects* you against loss of time when every minute is precious.

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And, not least important if you rely on it for work, your telephone protects you against loss of income.

A telephone is indeed insurance, giving you, not only protection, but daily dividends of comfort and convenience.

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service.
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Roosevelt's Friends Upset Over Proposed Mellon Suit, Fearing It Is Third Blunder

They Say Tacit Approval of Farley's Hand in Tammany Fight Was First, Air-Mail Debacle Second and Are Naturally Timid

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Many people in Washington today are disturbed by the proposed income tax suit against Mr. Andrew W. Mellon by the Department of Justice.

Washington gossip often is as interesting, if not more important, than Washington facts, and today the Washington political gossips are asking if the Roosevelt Administration, in regard to the Mellon suit, is not preparing to make its "third political blunder."

The people who are asking these questions are, in many cases, those who are strongly sympathetic to the New Deal. In many cases they are liberals, who support the idea of a planned economy, and who don't want to see it mixed up in politics. While the forthcoming congressional election just around the corner, they hope that the Administration will resist the biggest temptation to which it has been subjected.

A week or 10 days ago Mr. Roosevelt completed his first year of office. There seems to be little question that he is more popular today than when he took his high post. But many of the eulogies that accompanied the anniversary were so laudatory that they dimmed all sense of reality. Presidential popularity comes and goes. President Hoover's first year in office was as highly eulogized as is Mr. Roosevelt's. And yet in that period the slump had begun, and Mr. Hoover had completed his major blunder of permitting huge tariff increases.

The fact is, Mr. Roosevelt's chief political asset is partial business recovery, which would make almost anybody popular after four years of the kind of slump the United States has gone through. Furthermore, business recovery is not due entirely to Roosevelt policies, for it extends to regions where Roosevelt policies are unknown.

What has happened is that Mr. Roosevelt has hitched a far-reaching and important system of social legislation and reform to the steed of business recovery. The horse is running down hill now and the load is probably not too much for him if the animal gets a reasonable amount of coöperation from the driver.

But the horse cannot carry all this load, and a heavy weight of politics besides, and the proposed Mellon suit is regarded by many persons as just this.

Politics and the American governmental system are inextricably mixed. The sort of pinpricks at the outset of the Roosevelt régime that caused the name of "Hoover Dam" to be changed to "Boulder Dam" are not important. For the most part the old Smith-Raskob campaign to "smear Hoover"—with which Governor Roosevelt had nothing to do—has been forgotten. But Mr. Roosevelt could not control all the members of his party, and this led to what a good many observers believe was political blunder No. 1. That was federal intervention in the New York mayoralty fight.

This Is Farley's Baby

In retrospect, this incident looks like a gratuitous piece of political folly. There was a fight on in New York between Tammany and the "reform element." The Administration—or, at any rate, Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee—intervened. They put a third candidate into the field. The candidate was soundly beaten. But it might have meant a Tammany victory.

The immediate loss of political prestige and hard feeling was not the final result of this adventure. Once having intervened, the Administration—or Mr. Farley—is still blamed for continuing difficulties of the Fusion Mayor, and right down to date is accused of not using its political influence in getting through the new city charter measure.

Political blunder No. 2, as wiseacres see it, was the air-mail mess. Mr. Farley was responsible for the first. Mr. Roosevelt must take responsibility for the second. So much controversy has been roused over this complicated topic that it is difficult to find impartial views on it.

Why? That's the Question

But in general one hears wonder expressed as to why the Administration felt it necessary to disrupt an entire communications system to penalize a comparatively few malefactors. The ill-fated army air corps adventure has only enhanced this perplexity.

Now comes the attack on Mr. Mellon. Is this political blunder No. 3?

It is unfortunate for Mr. Roosevelt that the head of his post office is so directly connected with professional politics. Indeed, Mr. Roosevelt's willingness to continue Mr. Farley in his dual capacity at a time when the drive on other members of the national committee for extra curricular activity is on, is one of the most surprising circumstances in Washington today.

Now it so happens that other than Mr. Farley, no member of the Roosevelt Administration has had closer affiliations with partisan politics than Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General and former Democratic boss of Connecticut. This thought cannot be kept out of the picture when the income tax drive against Mr. Mellon is being considered and the circumstances surrounding it.

The tax drive is against a list of notables but naturally attention focuses on Mr. Mellon, as it was certain in advance that it would.

Nobody in Washington will comment in advance on the outcome of the proposed suit, which, of course, of amazement, nevertheless.

cannot begin at all unless the Government is able to get a grand jury indictment. But the feeling here is

Mr. Mellon was one of the most investigated men in Washington, for three Adminstrations. Even ardent anti-Mellon men—and there are plenty of them here—can hardly suppose a man in Mr. Mellon's public position could have been stupid enough, if for no other reason to lay himself open to such a prosecution.

Mr. Mellon's immediate reply did not make happy reading for Mr. Cummings. If the suit does not come off, it will leave the Administration in an embarrassing position.

Will it be "Mistake No. 3"?

Ready for Any Emergency

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

County Airmen

Practical Means of Quick Help Evolved by Los Angeles Sheriff With Coöperation of Volunteer Aviators.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Still ready to meet that "big emergency" for which it was formed, and which, fortunately, has never developed, the Los Angeles County sheriff's areo squadron observed its first anniversary recently by an inspection flight to nine airports in this vicinity.

The squadron of one blimp and 20 airplanes left United Airport, Burbank, and successively visited airports at Alhambra, Pomona, Whittier, Long Beach, Compton, Mines Field (Los Angeles Municipal Airport), Santa Monica (Clover Field), before finishing their trip at the Grand Central Air Terminal in Glendale. Forty towns and cities were passed in flight.

Monument Is to Mark Freeing of Lakes Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14—Officials in charge of the restoration of old Fort Niagara at Youngstown, N. Y., are today preparing to start work on the erection of a monument there to commemorate the signing of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1818, as a result of which the border betweeen the United States and Canada in the Great Lakes region was disarmed.

The work will be financed by the Civil Works Administration. The memorial is to be a single shaft of sandstone. It will stand near the old French castle at the fort, facing Lake Ontario and the mouth of the Niagara River.

Nova Scotia Company Asks to Close Mines

HALIFAX, March 14 (AP)—Justice Humphrey Mellish of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia yesterday took under consideration an application for permission to close two of the Acadia Coal Company's three collieries in Pictou County. The application was made in a surprise move by the receiver-liquidators of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, of which Acadia is a subsidiary. It was unopposed.

Miners of the three pits have been idle for almost two weeks while debating whether to accept or reject general wage reductions averaging 20 per cent, proposed by the management. The receiver-liquidators have declared the cuts necessary to continued operations.

Prince de Bourbon-Parme

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—Prince Sixte de Bourbon-Parme, brother of the former Empress Zita of Hungary, who negotiated for World War peace in the spring of 1917, passed on today. Seventh of 25 children of Robert, Duke of Parme, Prince Sixte - Ferdinand - Marie - Ignace-Pierre-Alphonse of Bourbon-Parme was born in Wartegg Castle, Switzerland. In the spring of 1917, his brother-in-law, the Emperor Charles I of Austria-Hungary, took him from the Belgian front, where he was a captain of artillery, to negotiate in strict secrecy for separate Austrian peace. His work came to naught when Italy refused to consider peace.

Following the war, the Prince made three trips into the Sahara and to Asia. He wrote several books, among them, "The Conquest of Algeria."

British Deliver 2 Torpedo Boats Ordered by China

First of Consignment of Six Arrive—Arms Firms Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—The arrival of two torpedo boats here from England, first of a fleet of six ordered for the Chinese Navy, again focuses public attention on arms purchases by Far East countries. Two other torpedo boats are en route to Canton by way of Hong Kong while the British are completing two more for delivery in June.

The appearance of these fighting ships in the stream here coincides with reports from other parts of the world of increasing activities in the distribution of raw materials used in the manufacture of war articles. Significant among these is the movement of nitrates from Chile to the Azores for redistribution to consignees in England, France, Russia and Japan.

According to the 1933 Statistical Yearbook of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition, importations of war materials into Japan increased 700 per cent. China likewise was listed among the heavy importers of war stuff. The Chinese Navy's new torpedo boats were ordered in 1933 by a special mission of the First Group Army.

Boards to Curb Wheat Export Set Up by Canadian Provinces

Dominion Acts to Carry Out Terms of Four-Power Agreement—Grain to Be Put on Strictly Quota Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 14—Wheat-control boards in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are being set up to restrict the sale and export of wheat in conformity with the world wheat agreement of August last, it was stated by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, yesterday.

The provincial governments, in conference with the Dominion, have also agreed to a national wheat board, in which may be vested supreme authority in handling and marketing next year's wheat crop, if this seems advisable, he explained.

The four overseas wheat exporting countries of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States agreed to limit their exports of wheat during the crop year Aug. 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935, to 15 per cent less than the average 10-year production on the average acreage sown during the last three years, after deducting the normal domestic requirements.

While the purpose of the agreement is to raise the price of wheat by removing the world surplus carryovers, which totaled around 1,000,000,000 bushels in each of the last three years, the method employed for reducing yields is left to each nation to decide for itself, Argentina and Australia, for instance, have not agreed to any precise acreage reduction, while the United States, like Canada, decided to reduce acreage by 15 per cent and to put into effect a wheat adjustment program to that effect.

From 1928 to 1932 Canada had an average carryover of 13 per cent of the world's supply. The crop of 1932, however, reached the huge total of 443,000,000 bushels from a record of 27,200,000 acres.

By the agreement, Canada's quota for 1934-35 works out at some 270,000,000 bushels, so that another unrestricted crop like that of 1932 would leave this country holding the bag containing the present carryover of some 230,000,000 bushels from past years, plus more than 100,000,000 of the new crop.

Corning to Pour Glass For Largest Telescope

CORNING, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—The pouring of the 200-inch telescope mirror, which rates as one of the greatest scientific ventures of recent years, is announced for Sunday, March 25.

This mirror will be the "eye" of the $6,000,000 telescope that is twice as big as anything now existing and that will see four times as far into space.

Why shouldn't I look YOUNGER...

I'm wearing a "junior misses" complexion... nothing but a fine soap for me from now on!

● Those youngsters trying on those new sheer woolens in the "junior misses" gave me the idea.

Said one to the other: "*You're telling me!* Why, I never use *anything* but Roger & Gallet Soap."

I looked at their complexions, dropped that adorable bargain in copper brown and took the next elevator down to the toilet goods counter.

Now I'm wearing the same kind of complexion. The "junior misses" I call it. Nothing but Roger & Gallet Soap and plenty of scrubbing with a well-lathered wash cloth.

* * *

You can safely entrust the most delicate skin to Roger & Gallet's because there is no finer soap made anywhere. None more exquisitely smooth and gentle in its cleansing action. It contains only the purest ingredients, the finest edible fats, that are kneaded and re-kneaded into the blandest of soap. It costs a little more than ordinary brands but it lasts so long it's really just as economical in the end. Sold by all the better shops, drug and department stores.

Seven delightful scents

Violette • Carnation
Sandalwood
Feu Follet Fleurs d'Amour Le Jade
Pavots d'Argent

ROGER & GALLET
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ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

Sensational Studebaker buying wave sweeps America

ALL over the nation, from Coral Gables to Seattle, from San Diego to Portland, Maine, the big motoring news of the year is . . . Studebaker!

New skyway style Studebakers—better built, better looking, better performing cars than their finest predecessors—easier handling, more economical Studebakers—are selling now for $200 to $700 less than any previous Studebakers were ever priced before.

These Studebakers of 1934 are marvelously roomy, magnificently upholstered and fitted. Their strikingly streamlined bodies are steel reinforced by steel.

And into each of these newest Studebakers is engineered Studebaker's great advance in riding comfort—million-dollar Quadripoise Suspension—which cradles the action of all four wheels, not just the front wheels, and subdues forward pitch, jouncing and sidesway—at all speeds and on all roads.

Whatever your plans or your price ideas about a new car, see and drive a new 1934 Studebaker today!

$645 AND UP, AT THE FACTORY

"SLICE THROUGH AIR CURRENTS LIKE A DIVER"

Georgia Coleman, attractive Olympic diving champion, writes from the Miami Biltmore: "The new skyway style Studebakers are the talk of the Florida smart spots—and what a thrill to drive! They seem to slice through the air currents just like a graceful diver."

HIS DETROIT BUSINESS HEAD LIKES THEIR ECONOMY

"My new Dictator gave me 18 miles to the gallon in the first 500 miles," writes Wm. A. Maher, general manager of Detroit's Precision Products Company. "That average is constantly increasing. You're building and delivering a better automobile than you're claiming."

Studebaker skyway style, speedway stamina, and unheard of low prices give motorists the thrill of years!

DICTATOR . . . . . $ 645
COMMANDER 895
PRESIDENT 1095

Base prices at the factory. Bumpers, taxes and special equipment extra.

There's a full 50 inches of width in the front seats of Studebaker Sedans—Even in the low-priced Dictator.

The Studebaker Corporation of America
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

FROM THE SPEEDWAY COMES THEIR STAMINA FROM THE SKYWAY COMES THEIR STYLE

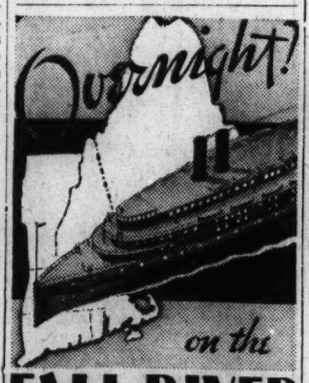
SURE, I LIKE IT—BUT CAN WE AFFORD A NEW DRESS?

MY "NEW" DRESS WAS AN OLD ONE PACKED AWAY. THE MATERIAL WAS STILL GOOD, THE COLOR STILL FRESH BECAUSE I HAD ALWAYS LUXED IT. I GOT IT OUT, LUXED IT ONCE MORE CHANGED THE NECK LINE AND SLEEVES, AND EVEN MY HUSBAND THINKS IT'S NEW
Clever Mrs. B—fools even her husband—dresses smartly on very little. Here's how—

To Wash Nice Dresses—

Test a bit of your dress in clear water—if it's safe in water, it's safe in Lux. Whisk it gently through lukewarm Lux suds, rinse well. When almost dry, press with a warm iron. Never rub with cake soap or use soaps with harmful alkali. Lux has no harmful alkali.

LUX



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$5.00 ONE WAY

Dancing, musical entertainment, spacious lounges, staterooms all with hot and cold running water as low as $1. Delicious meals. Daily service.

FROM NEW YORK Leave Pier 14, N.R. (Fulton Street) 5:30 P. M. daily.
FROM BOSTON Leave South Station daily at 6:00 P. M.

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Taxes Hamper Private Utilities In Rivaling Public Ownership

Boston Company Pays $1,000,000 in Annual Charges to City, State and Federal Government—Means Average Cost of $14 to Consumer

Private utilities, under wise direction, are meeting the challenge of public ownership in spite of handicaps. Some of these hurdles, with the fallacies they force into the utility picture, are discussed in this, the eighth of a series of articles.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Taxation—exacting tribute from privately run utilities—but not one cent from public ownership.

This utility picture is painted by company executives. It's the reason, they say, for the existence of public ownership. Or, as one described it, "Taxation is like giving a sprinter a pair of iron shoes."

From this springs a much-flaunted paradox—tax-shod business, in many instances, keeping abreast of the low rates and service of municipal plants. But the whole picture boils down to reiterated conclusions of the experts that "it's not the shoes but the men who fill them."

In Boston utility circles the slogan arises "taxation without realization" hinging on statements of a Boston company that about 17 cents of every earned dollar goes to pay its taxes. Indirectly, the public is taxed in higher rates.

40 Per Cent of Operating Costs

How this happens shows in the books of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. About $2,000,000 was paid by this company in taxes on its electrical operations last year. This means that the average customer paid $14 more in rates.

The new federal tax is expected to pull an additional $650,000 away from the business yearly that might otherwise go for rate cuts and plant improvements. Taxes make up something like 40 per cent of operating costs and 16 per cent of operating revenues.

Free from taxation, it is said the company could cut its domestic rates one-third.

So—as long as municipal ownership hangs in the background of the picture pointing to low rates with, "We can do it—why can't they?"—private business replies, "We are taxed—why not they?"

Equalization of Competition

In this fight to equalize competition by taxing public ventures, utility companies receive the support of many public ownership advocates. Some public plants, Holyoke and Reading, for instance, are paying property taxes. As a whole, the public sees the wisdom of giving private business every chance to maintain itself and its millions of stockholders.

These conditions force consumers into a realization that comparisons of rates and service are difficult. Electricity is put to widely different uses, calling for entirely different rate-schedules. Hundreds of conditions affect operating costs. In the two-state territory of one Middle West utility company 800 distinct rate schedules are in effect.

Edison of Boston supplies free lamp renewals, something that few if any municipal plants undertake; mounting into thousands of dollars that would otherwise be paid by the consumer. Again, 70 per cent of Edison's domestic customers, it is said, are apartment house dwellers, using little electricity and thus helping to raise the average domestic rate based on a stepped-down rate lay-out.

All-Electric Aim Set

It is this graduated schedule that checkmates the consumer. Theoretically, it is supposed to encourage consumption by cutting the costs of electricity the more it is used.

Eventually, it is hoped to make every customer all-electric from refrigerator to water heater. When that glad moment arrives, Edison says it can sell electricity to all household customers at 2 cents a kilowatt hour.

The present schedule reads: Seven and one-half cents for the first 20 kilowatt hours; 5 cents for the next 70; 3 cents for the remainder. These are based on a floor area of 1000 feet. In other words, if the floor area of the house is 1560 feet, the consumer pays the 7½-cent rate for more than the first 20 kilowatt hours.

If Mr. Jones uses electricity for everything except heating—that is, for refrigeration, radios, clocks, flat-irons and lighting—his average rate is around 5½ to 6 cents. But if Mr. Jones puts in a water heater, thus doubling his use of power, his average rate drops under 3 cents.

Rates Lowered With Consumption

Then there are minimum rates, service charges, street lighting rates, wholesale rates, general power rates for industry, off-peak water heating rates, and supplementary service rates.

But low-cost electricity by increased consumption is illustrated in a check-up of 100 all-electric customers supplied by Edison. Their average rate for using water heaters was 2.28 cents, about as low as any in the State. Without water heaters their rate would have been 4.15 cents.

The very complexity of these pictures points to loopholes for fallacies in any comparison of private and public ownership. Some municipal plants furnish free street lighting; others have free office space in municipal buildings; still others obtain gratis the counsel of experts. One plant in Massachusetts gets the whole time of an experienced utility man working without pay.

Millions of Investors Affected

Someone has said that these sound like arguments for municipal ownership. Actually, they show the handicaps shouldered by private business, placing in jeopardy the savings of millions of citizens. Obviously, the utility situation demands clarity of thinking in fairness to the consumer as well as the utility investor.

And finally, there comes the so-called fallacy of soaring rates that utility executives declare an illusion. Mr. William C. Mullendore, vice-president of the Southern Edison Company, explains that "while taxes have increased 44 per cent since 1929, rates of private companies as a whole have dropped 12 per cent for domestic current."

Had rates followed the general trend of living costs, he added, they would now hover around 11½ cents a kilowatt hour.

His conclusion is that where private management is equaling or bettering municipal rates, it deserves a double crown for leaping the hurdle—taxation.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1330kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Folk music	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	"Little Women"	popular program.	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Wizard of Oz.	The Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Westminster Choir,	Evening Tattler:	Reports; news.	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	mixed chorus	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports.	Musical programs.	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	CBS dance music.	Reports; news.
7:15	John Herrick; orch.	"Billy Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	"Fire! Fire! Fire!"	After Dinner Revue	"Music on the Air"	Organ; soloist.
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Old-Age Pensions.
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	Dangerous Paradise.	Lillian and Chet.	Albert Spalding;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	Red Davis sketch.	Tabloid operetta.	soloist; orch.	9 Orchestra
9:00	30,000 Years in	Sing "Lavender and Old	Philadelphia Orch.	Talk, "Taxation".
9:15	Sing, sketch	Lace"; musical	Sea story	Alex. Woollcott
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Vocal program.
9:45	tenor; orchestra.	soloists; orch.	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	Boston Arena,
10:15	loists; trio	and male quartet	Dick Powell	Gerry Harrison,
10:30	Eventide Singers.	Talk, Attorney-	Soloist; orch.	reporting
10:45	Local dance music	Gen. Cummings.	Reports; music.	CBS soloist; orch.
11:00	Reports; sport review.	Forecasts; Bill	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Local dance music.	Scotti's Orchestra	ice; reports	Local dance music.
11:30	Kay Fayre, songs.	Dave Rubinoff &	Jack Little and	Jack Fisher's Or-
11:45	News; dance music	his orchestra	his orchestra	chestra; soloist

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: readings; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "The Workings of the New Pre-Primary Law."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music program.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, Association of Grain Commission Merchants: "Reactions and Conclusions From Findings of Sir Josiah Stamp Commission." Sanford Evans.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, National Student Federation: "Students and Practical Economics."
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music chamber music recital.
4:30 WBZ, Music Magic: readings; soloists; concert orchestra.
5:00 WEEI, Armand Girard, basso; Meredith Wilson's Orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Romantic Melodies"; Don Ameche; soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light," dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Walter Huston and Fay Bainter; Billy House; Naomi Ray; Nan Blakstone; Ed Lowry.
8:30 WNAC, Felix Salmond, cellist; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatized western story.
9:30 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, American Legion anniversary: Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon; band.
10:00 WEEI, "Paul Whiteman's Musical Hall"; sketch based on "Porgy," with Al Jolson; Deems Taylor, master of ceremonies.
10:30 WBZ, "America Must Choose"; William Hard and Dr. M. I. Wilson, speakers.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
12:15 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air: Zasu Pitts; Edward Everett Horton; Pert Kelton; Nat Pendleton; guest soloists.

Foresters Defend One-Year Service In CCC Camps

Favor Extending Benefits to Greatest Number of Young Men Possible

Orders that Civilian Conservation Corps members who have served a year cannot reënlist were expected in some quarters to bring forth sharp protest from professional foresters. Instead they find in this policy the opportunity of making the United States more forest-minded than at any time in its history.

Chief among the defenders of no reënlistments is Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, who has waged a struggle for forest conservation for more than 20 years. Although realizing that too rapid demobilization of present members will impair efficiency of the Triple C camps, Mr. Reynolds declared today that the greatest good will result from spreading out the benefits of the program.

"Under the new order," he said, "more than 500,000 young men will become forest-minded, rather than 250,000. After all, the CCC program is 60 per cent relief and 40 per cent forest conservation, and the benefit of the relief feature must be spread to the greatest possible number."

With a year's training in the forests, the young men are rebuilt physically and mentally, and are imbued with the conservation idea. They spread this idea to their families, and to their friends. The more men that receive this training the wider will spread the conservation policy.

Mr. Reynolds warned, however, that the demobilization should not be too swift. He feels that to maintain the efficiency now established one-year men should be discharged gradually. If the discharge is rapid and wholesale, whole camps may be practically cleared of experienced workers.

The progressive Massachusetts forester is much in favor of a permanent forest army along CCC lines. Already there is a definite move in this direction. Mr. Reynolds feels that the one-year service policy might be worthy of continuing, if the corps does become permanent.

It will prevent the men from spending indefinite periods in the forests. It will give more men work, and it will encourage them to look for positions in industry when they finish their CCC stretch.

The Triple C carries out an idea Mr. Reynolds has advocated for years. The forests, he believes, provide a splendid reservoir of work to relieve unemployment. The worth of the corps, he said, has been proved.

Boston Snapshots

Biggest Book—Nearly eight feet high and three and a half feet thick, "the biggest book in the world" is now on view in Filene's. After having been referred, in a telephone inquiry, from the information department to the library and finally to the advertising office, we discovered it is located on the fourth floor, above the gift shop.

Within an hour or two after its arrival in the store, more than a hundred names had been added to it. Under the direction of World Peaceways it is to travel 10,000 miles and finally land with something like 50,000 signatures to its petition for disarmament and active peace education at Geneva.

We found that the huge leaves had proved a little too tempting at first for habitual wall writers. Some signatures occupied a square foot, at least Because of this, names are now being signed on ordinary sheets of paper which are then pasted in the book.

* * *

The volume weighs 2330 pounds. It will be in Boston for the remainder of the week.

* * *

Too Much for Policeman—When a dog, left in a car while its owners attend a movie, howls dismally, it is distressing for the policeman on that beat. But when in place of a dog, a baby has been locked in the car—a baby whose wails are even more piercing—it is really too much. Passers-by in the vicinity of the Federal Building yesterday looked in with sympathy as an officer managed to open the door of a Florida car and extract a weeping infant. Wherever its parents had been, they must have been perturbed when they returned to find the car empty, and the child, presumably, in the police station.

* * *

"Better Mousetraps" — Although Fulton Oursler does not make "better mousetraps" he has convinced publishers that his editorial skill does make better magazines — and they have found it worth while to "make a beaten path" to his Cape Cod doorstep. From his home at Falmouth Cliffs he conducts nine magazines, including Liberty. Private teletype equipment provides the needed connection with New York.

Only by threatening his wife with a great pile of dirty dishes if the Advertising Club was forced to come to his home for its Tuesday luncheon, was Mr. Oursler persuaded to come to Boston to address the club yesterday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, with temperatures in the middle or upper 20's during tonight; Thursday fair; moderate to fresh northwest to west winds.

All of New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds, diminishing tonight, and generally fair weather tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	44	New Orleans	56	70
Bermuda	68	68	New York	42	48
Chicago	38	44	Norfolk, Va.	44	60
Denver	30	42	Philadelphia	42	50
Helena, Mont.	36	52	St. Louis	32	72
Jacksonville	46	64	St. Paul	18	42
Kansas City	26	68	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	56	76	Washington	44	62
Miami, Fla.	58	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 14.
B—Maximum March 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:34 p.m., Thursday 10:57 a.m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:18 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ANDRA" (Shubert), Rudolph Friml's new operetta, with Maria Jeritza and a new dancer who is attracting a good deal of attention—Paul Haakon. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. An amusing story in which conventions are disregarded in a good cause. Third week. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 5, 7:30, 9:40.

ORPHEUM—"Wanda," with Anna Sten, a new Russian actress. Vaudeville. 9:28 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"The Passion of Joan of Arc," a French production in Barrie style, with Falconetti playing the title role. Also a pleasant German musical production, "The Private Secretary." 1, 3:30, 6:12, 8:50. Free German class at 6 tonight.

METROPOLITAN—"Death Takes a Holiday," with Fredric March in the leading role. "Carnival Capers" on the stage. Sevitsky's orchestra. 11:15 a. m., 2:53, 6:51, 7:50, 10:27.

UPTOWN—Fredric March and Miriam Hopkins in "All of Me." Also "I Am Suzanne," with the Piccoli Marionettes playing an important part in the story. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

STATE—Spencer Tracy and Jack Oakie in "Looking for Trouble." The tale of two telephone "trouble shooters"—which ends in a Californian earthquake. Also Charlie Chase in a quadruple role, playing four brothers. 1, 3:10, 5:35, 7:40, 9:55.

BOSTON—Frances Dee and Gene Raymond in a debutante story, "Coming Out Party." Main feature of program is group of stage entertainers from the world's fair. 10:32 a. m., 1:30, 5:04, 7:45, 10:43.

SCOLLAY—"Six of a Kind," with W. C. Fields, Alison Skipworth, Gracie Allen and George Burns. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Screen Souvenirs"; "Madcaps"; motorcycle stunt riding; Pop-Eye cartoon; Australian bird life film; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

ARCHITECTURE OF THE THEATER — Free lecture by Frank Chouteau Brown, tracing the development of the theater from 4000 B. C. down to the present. 16 Somerset Street. 8.

EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN CARNIVAL—All sorts of entertainment from 2 to 2 a. m. In the Boston Garden.

Y. W. C. A.—Swedish Folk Dance Club. 190 Beacon Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM COURSE—Lecture by James P. Roberts in "American Law and Civil Rights" series. Subject, "Modernism in Crime." Room 386, Little Building. 8.

HARVARD CLUB—Prof. William Lyon Phelps lectures on "Contemporary Books and Plays." 8:30.

GERMAN LESSON—Given without extra charge to patrons of the Fine Arts Theater by Prof. Weister, of the Berlitz School. In the theater. 9.

TOMORROW

LAUNCHING U. S. S. FARRAGUT — Mrs. James Roosevelt will christen this new destroyer which is to be launched at the Bethlehem shipbuilding yards at 10:30 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Prof. Albert Mansbridge lectures on "Labouring Men and Women," in "An English Gallery" series. 5.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Mrs. Andrew J. George lectures on "A Year of the New Deal." 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Gothic Art," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN MUSICIANS' CLUB — Annual Home Talent Day. In Y. W. C. A. 2.

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The Coward Shoe
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
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New Beauty Care *for* Delicate Fabrics
You (or your maid) can trust your loveliest things to the gentle care of Jalma—a remarkable new soap compound. It is especially made to wash your personal garments and fine fabrics such as woolens, linens, gloves, etc. Jalma is highly penetrating and rinses out entirely, leaving your clothes wonderfully soft and clean.
A large, attractive bottle of Jalma—enough for 50 washings — only $1.00. Postpaid.

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Greatest Flower Event of the Year
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Then lunch and dine at
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No liquor dispensed
Lowest possible prices
Operating: Downyflake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
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A TEMPTING ECONOMY
It would take a mighty fine cook to make as delicious a dish as the new Prudence food—Beef Loaf *with gravy*—and even then such fine ingredients alone would cost a housewife nearer 45 cents than the 29 cents that the big Prudence can sells for. Try this new treat.

● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Beef Loaf yet, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin. Another dime also brings you a trial tin of Prudence Corned Beef Hash. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.
PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF *with gravy*
CORNED BEEF HASH . . . BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW

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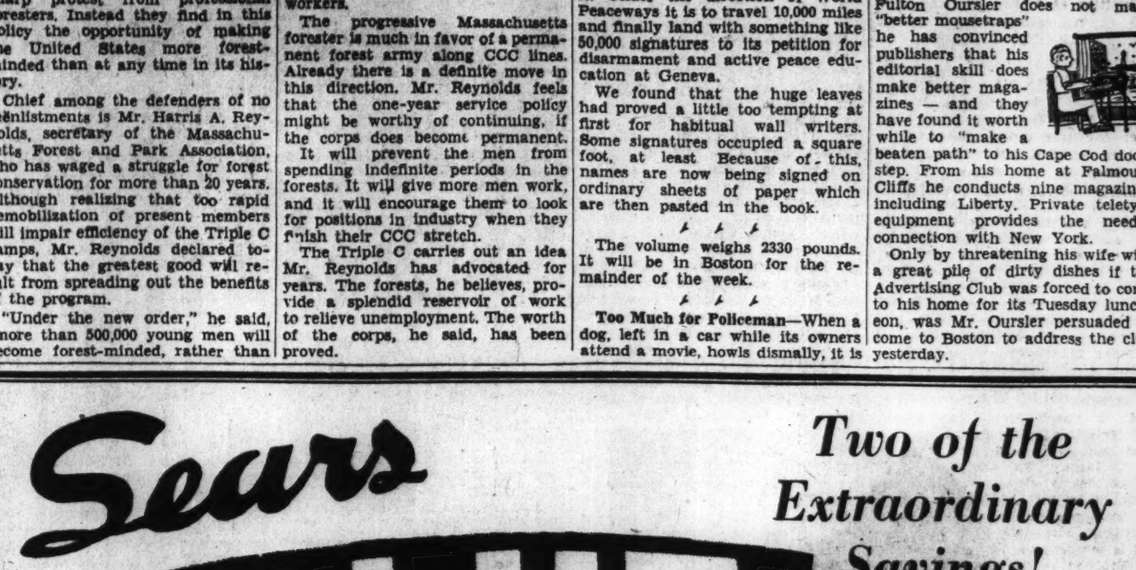

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Cambridge Store Open Thursday, Friday, Saturday Until 9 P. M.

Advocates of Repeal Cry Out As Hard Liquor Trickles Into Their Own Home Neighborhood

(Continued from Page 1)

He does not drink himself, but was hostile to the Eighteenth Amendment. Now suddenly Mr. A's small community is threatened with a liquor shop. It is proposed to open this right across from the school where Mr. A's three children attend classes. Mr. A's attitude to temperance laws has suddenly shifted. It has become a direct and personal affair. But he says he's just as hostile to national prohibition as ever.

Drunken Driving

This is only one instance out of hundreds. Take the case of Mr. B. The latter drives down to Washington to work every morning by car. The other evening on his way home after overtime labors he narrowly avoided collision with a driver who happened to be drunk. Mr. B. formerly objected to prohibition. Again, it would be contrary to the facts to say that Mr. B. wants the dry law back. That attitude may or may not come in time, but it is certainly true today that Mr. B. has come to the conclusion, and has told his friends with some heat, that the local licenses should be closed sharply at 5 o'clock. If people want to make purchases and indulge in alcohol after that hour, he says, let them do it at home, and keep off the streets!

Mr. B. had a pretty close shave, and feels this rather strongly.

As one more example, there is the C. family. Mr. and Mrs. C. go abroad nearly every summer. Here again, it is not an attitude favoring total prohibition, but one representing what the C.'s sincerely feel is temperance. Mr. and Mrs. C. are shocked by the emphasis being placed in advertisements, window displays and conversation wherever they go on what they call "hard liquor." It is contrary to the European custom, they say. To explore their point of view further, they do not want the United States to become a nation of hard-liquor drinkers and feel that the transition from total prohibition has been too abrupt.

Burden on Liquor

All these cases prove one thing, in the view of observers here. The repeal of prohibition has brought some advantages, as well as disaster, in the temperance fight. For one thing, it has thrown the burden of proof back on the liquor forces. Once more it is they, rather than the drys, who are on the defensive. Furthermore, repeal has suddenly given the average householder a direct, personal interest in liquor control. From a remote matter to be settled in Washington, it has overnight become a personal matter, to be settled right in his own neighborhood.

That liquor abuses already are causing protests is evidenced in the capital. Virtually every drugstore in down-town Washington has taken out a license, and is now featuring a display of beverages, in which 19 out of 20 bottles are "hard drinks." Already a quick ban has been placed on sale of small, 15-cent bottles of whiskey, which were finding their way into the hands of school children. A citizenship drive against licenses near schools and churches has started.

Temporarily, a vigorous new drive has begun against the excesses of repeal among the very elements which resisted prohibition, and which still oppose it.

President Sees Need Of Unit Air Force

(Continued from Page 1)

will rise. This authority, whether a board or an individual, will bring together army, navy, marine corps, customs service, internal revenue, and Department of Commerce aviation interests.

Knowledge that President Roosevelt is thinking along these lines comes immediately after he exchanged views fully with Brig.-Gen. William D. Mitchell, proponent of a unified air force. The President, however, indicated that he talked with General Mitchell only to get all sides of the argument, and implied that he did not go all the way with the zealous General Mitchell in his condemnation of other arms of national defense. He denied stories that General Mitchell would be the individual who might take charge of a unified air force.

And it was also made plain that the change is not going to come within 24 hours. Rather, the major task of the Administration will be to work out carefully and deliberately a totally new aviation policy, shaping toward unity and coöperation with private aviation. President Roosevelt wishes to replace an old policy which he believes has been a failure for 20 years.

Fearful that the sensational issuance of charges against Messrs. Mellon, Walker and other prominent individuals of income tax violations may leave an unfavorable political effect, it was explained at the White House that not persecution of a few individuals but a broad new policy treating income tax cases was behind the move.

Heretofore, officials in the Department of Justice or Bureau of Internal Revenue have broadly had the task of determining whether the motive involved in an income tax violation was criminal or civil. President Roosevelt believes this task to be too great for any official, and would resort to the grand jury system, enshrined in legal tradition, and depending on 23 good men and true, rather than upon a quasi-political appointee.

After investigation the Government believes that Messrs. Mellon, Walker and hundreds of others left out of their income tax returns various sources of income. Rather than deciding whether the motive was criminal or not, all the cases have been put in the hands of district attorneys, who will lay them before grand juries all over the country.

Wants Responsibility Placed

President Roosevelt does not care, it was said at the White House, whether every individual is acquitted of criminal intent. He merely wishes to place decision where he feels it belongs, on the grand jury system.

The old method, he thinks, was a definite invitation to cheat the Government. It asked a man to say: "Oh, I didn't intend to cheat the Government. I filed my return on the advice of my lawyer." The same rule, President Roosevelt insists, must be applied to big and little income taxpayers alike.

Unquestionably, the change in procedure amounts to a drastic tightening up of income tax enforcement. Hitherto the bureau of internal revenue has been the prey of a horde of lawyers, mostly established in Washington, some of whose activities are already under investigation. Their pressure was applied to relevant individuals in the bureau, and was almost overwhelming. Now the burden of decision is transferred to the grand jury, is brought out into the open, and should produce a radical reversal of treatment.

Would Limit Bonds

The oft-repeated theory that the Government should pay its debts not in interest-bearing bonds, but in currency, has drawn an expression of view from the President. He agrees that outstanding indebtedness could, and may, be paid in "baby bonds." But he would draw a rigid line there. Running expenses, he insists, must be paid out of revenues, and if borrowing is necessary it must be amortized.

This declaration of financial orthodoxy in some respects swings farther to the right than any previous Rooseveltian view on finance. The President's condemnation of currency issuance to pay expenses was directed straight at the bonus bill. He promised again to veto it promptly and sharply if the measure comes to his desk. He believes that if one group—the war veterans—succeeds in such a raid on the printing presses today, other groups—such as munitions workers, whom he thinks were much worse off and more deserving of pensions than soldiers who never saw service in France—will be in line to succeed tomorrow.

Hence he stands rigidly against currency expansion to pay for running outgo, for two final reasons: (1), the method of payment, and (2), the conviction that by such action the Government goes back on its word.

Wall Street and all orthodox banking circles, can breathe more confidently. The White House has committed itself against greenback inflation. But an expansion, to pay for past debts, and amortised by interest payments, is definitely in the picture.

Farley Economy Order Causes Unrest

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Postal Employees Organize Protest March

Canadian Lawyer Tells of Bar's Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—The advancement of law, the promotion of the science of jurisprudence and the uniformity of legislation are the aims of the Canadian Bar Association, declared Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., of Toronto, president, in addressing members of the council of the Canadian Bar Association here.

Guards Protect Judges In Stavisky Inquiry

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—Armed guards were protecting judges investigating the Stavisky scandal today.

Two squads of crack Republican Guards were posted in front of the offices of four magistrates. The precaution was taken as the strain of the long inquiry is beginning to show on witnesses and lawyers in frequent outbursts.

Air Line Files Appeal On Mail Cancellation

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., filed a petition of appeal with the United States District Court today in its air-mail contract cancellation suit. The appeal papers listed 12 alleged errors.

The suit, previously dismissed in district court, sought to restrain Postmaster-General James F. Farley and Postmaster John J. Kiely of New York from annulling the corporation's air-mail contract.

Wright Declines Post

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—Orville Wright today informed Secretary of War Dern by telegraph that he would be unable to accept appointment to the special committee named to investigate the army air mail service. Wright said he would be unable to travel for several weeks.

Floating Trade Tour Halted Before Start

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 14 (AP)—The Argentine saga of a "Flying Dutchman" that never left the dock will be told in the near future to the authorities by 169 would-be world tourists. They and dozens of exhibitors in "The National Trans-Oceanic Exposition" want their money back.

They were participants in a floating fair, scheduled to visit 50 ports and every continent, aboard the Dutch liner Gelria carrying Argentine products and Argentine tourists.

The whole project collapsed last night, however, when the Government disavowed support of the enterprise after creditors had stood by 48 hours, preventing the Gelria from leaving the pier. The tour was canceled. Exhibitors participating included several United States firms engaged in Argentine manufacture. The Government declared it had found a deficit of more than $338,000 in the exposition organization and announced a police investigation had shown the vessel contained a veritable gambling den.

Support for Peace Efforts Asked of Florida Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 14—"Use every influence you have to back up the forces which are working for peace," urged Mr. Buel Trowbridge of Rollins College, and executive secretary in America for the International Student Service, in an address before the International Relations Group of the Woman's Club.

Impressing upon his hearers the necessity for getting the youth of America in touch with the world in which they live, he urged abolition of the "attractiveness" of militarism and the setting forth of the grim truth of war results with all the horror of it.

Alabama Coal Strike Nears NRA Agreement

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 14 (AP)—An agreement to end the Alabama coal strike has been reached by a committee of mine operators and representatives of more than 10,000 strikers. The committee announced yesterday a basis for settlement had been decided on but details were withheld pending ratification. The agreement is understood to include the NRA terms on collective bargaining.

The operators were expected to receive the agreement today. Union officials plan to call a convention of union representatives here tomorrow or Friday to take up the agreement.

LaGuardia Tells Postal Workers He Lacks Power

Admits Futility of Appeal to Congress on Farley Economy Order

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—More than 2000 substitute postal employees, massed in City Hall Plaza yesterday while a delegation of their number attempted to enlist Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's active support of their protest against Postmaster James A. Farley's economy order.

The Mayor listened attentively while Mr. Ralph Fishbein, spokesman for the demonstrators, asked him to memorialize Congress and the postal authorities on their behalf. Then he said:

"You know I was in Congress for a long time—sometimes I wish I were there now—and I know just what is done with memorials. It would not help you and I am not going through with empty gestures."

Mayor LaGuardia said the city was unable to provide relief jobs for the 2200 substitute post-office workers Mr. Fishbein said received as little as from $6 to $15 a week. Under the Farley economy order of March 2, Mr. Fishbein said, the substitute employees would be jobless.

Ruling Aids Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's school-teachers will benefit from a ruling of the Attorney-General's office to the effect that those holding non-interest bearing county warrants secured by state warrants may draw the interest on the latter when paid.

Fund of $25,000 Aids Study Of Atom by Molecular Beams

Grant Given to Carnegie Institute of Technology by Buhl Foundation—Provides Laboratory for Professor Stern, German Physicist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 14—Further studies of the structure of the atom by utilizing molecular beams have been made possible for Prof. Otto Stern, German physicist at Carnegie Institute of Technology, by a $25,000 grant by the Buhl Foundation. Announcement of the grant, for the purpose of establishing a laboratory for Professor Stern at the institute, was made yesterday by Mr. Charles F. Lewis, director of the foundation.

Since leaving Germany last fall to join the faculty of the institute, Professor Stern and his assistant, Prof. I. Estermann, have been investigating the heavy isotype of hydrogen, a component of the recently discovered "heavy water." This work, they said, promises to yield valuable new information on the constitution of the atomic nucleus in connection with recent experiments on the splitting of the atom.

Professor Stern won wide recognition in research while at the universities of Frankfort and Hamburg for his development of the molecular beam method of studying the atom. In this method the element being studied is passed through a fine hole into a chamber where a high vacuum is constantly maintained.

Due to this vacuum, no collisions between the molecules occur, according to the investigators, and each molecule travels in a straight line. By a series of fine slits, the direction of the molecules is controlled and a fine beam is cut out. This is the "molecular beam." By directing the beam through the region of a magnetic field, some of the atoms are deflected from the straight course, and a measurement of the deflection has enabled the physicists to calculate the magnetic moment of the atom—the magnetic force required to deflect atoms from a straight path.

"Professor Stern, beyond question, ranks among the first half-dozen ablest experimental physicists in the world," Mr. Lewis said in announcing the grant to the institute. "The establishment of a laboratory for pure research in physics under him should make an important contribution to the educational stature of the institution.

"The new laboratory, beyond doubt, will make worth-while contributions to human knowledge. The discoveries arising from Professor Stern's work in Pittsburgh, if we are to judge by his record heretofore, will benefit all mankind and may profoundly affect the course of human thought in the natural sciences."

Woman's Club Graduates 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Fifteen men and women were presented diplomas by the Charlotte Woman's Club at the Louise Mill Community House for completing the course put on for benefit of adult illiterates. Attendance Bibles were awarded by Mrs. Gordon Finger, and prizes for obtaining new pupils were given by Mrs. Carroll Wright.

Joy of Living . . .

not the first robin—nor the first green bud, but a certain something in the air heralds the approach of spring and adds a new meaning to the joy of living.

It's that same certain indefinable something that makes Chatham Cream Cheese so appealing—so satisfying. Delicious flavor, creamy richness, a delightful tang—there's nothing like it for salads, sandwiches, or a tasty snack that always pleases.

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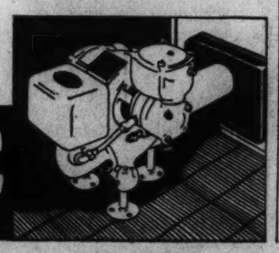

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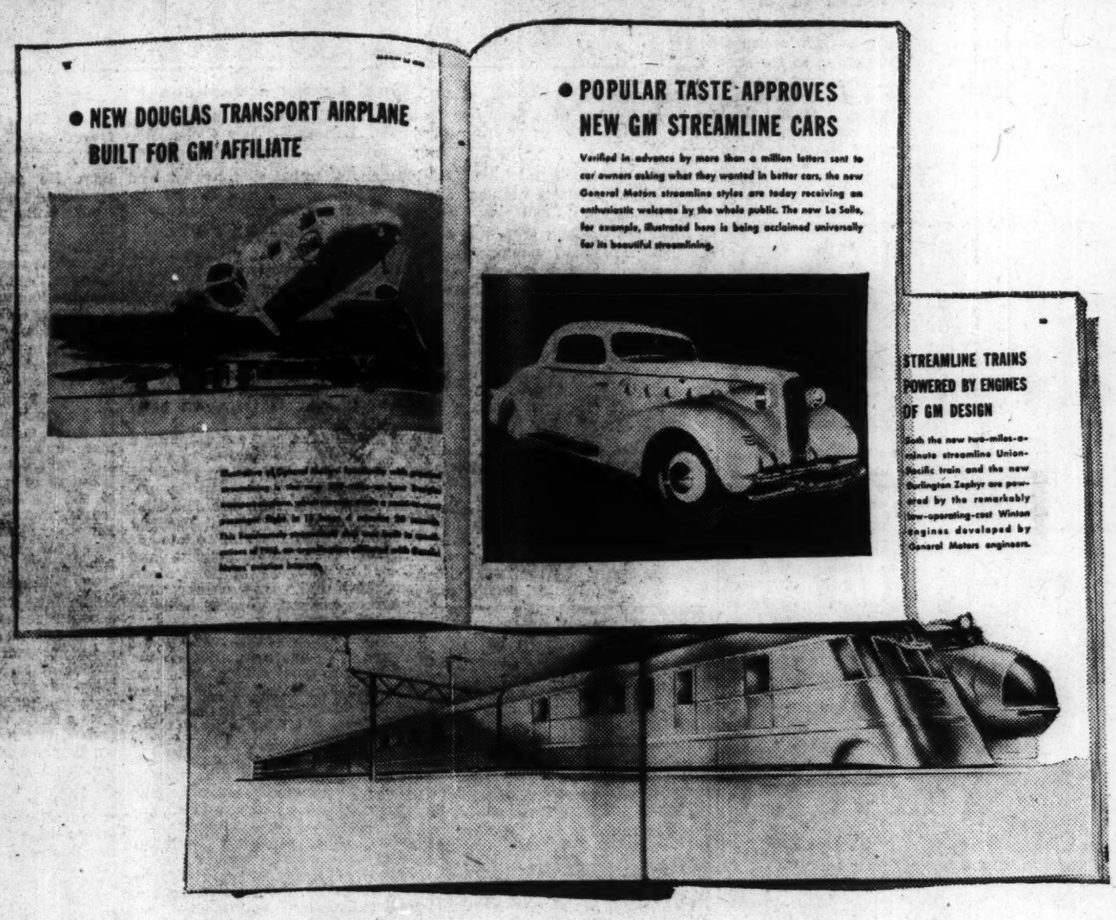
● NEW DOUGLAS TRANSPORT AIRPLANE BUILT FOR GM AFFILIATE
● POPULAR TASTE APPROVES NEW GM STREAMLINE CARS
Verified in advance by more than a million letters sent to car owners asking what they wanted in better cars, the new General Motors streamline styles are today receiving an enthusiastic welcome by the whole public. The new La Salle, for example, illustrated here is being acclaimed universally for its beautiful streamlining.
STREAMLINE TRAINS POWERED BY ENGINES OF GM DESIGN
Both the new two-miles-a-minute streamline Union-Pacific train and the new Burlington Zephyr are powered by the remarkably low-operating-cost Winton Engines developed by General Motors engineers.

All in the Family!

YOU hear it said now that the new cars of General Motors are as notable for their streamlined beauty as for their gliding ride and the perfection of their No-Draft Ventilation.

Some remark how accurately their sleek styling meets the public's taste, in a tone tinged by surprise.

Yet, when the facts are known, it is easy to understand why the style of these new cars met the popular taste so accurately.

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FIRST—The vast and varied activities in research and experiment pursued by General Motors cover virtually the whole field of transportation. Its work in aero-streamlining over many years, for example, embraces airplanes, automobiles, even railway trains.

SECOND—Through the largest automotive dealer organization in the world General Motors is in close understanding of the public mind; and every year this understanding is verified and double-checked—last year *through more than a million questionnaires* mailed to owners of *all makes* of cars.★

THIRD—It is a hard and fast policy of General Motors to suffer its own mistakes, to test and prove every innovation under conditions beyond those of normal use, to protect the buyer against any experiment of doubtful utility or value.

FOURTH—The balanced excellence of General Motors cars in 1934 as in other years includes ample and numerous features such as safe, smart, roomier Fisher Bodies, perfected No-Draft Ventilation, Knee-Action Wheels, smoother, more powerful motors, better brakes, to mention just a few.

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★ *Last year the Customer Research Staff of General Motors mailed a questionnaire, "The Proving Ground of Public Opinion," to more than 1,500,000 owners of all makes of cars asking what features they most desired in their next cars. The Automobile Buyer's Guide is based on this automotive survey. If you haven't obtained your copy address Customer Research Staff, General Motors, Detroit, Michigan*

Britain Plays Many Games But the Heart of England Throbs in Village Cricket

In Spite of Tennis and Golf, and a Host of Other Diversions, Wicket and Bat on the Rural Green Hold Undisputed Sway

Rural England Series
Second of 10 Articles, to Run Each Wednesday

By Ronald Stead
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Look from the airplane window and you will have a bird's-eye view of rural England. It is late on a Saturday afternoon in summer and the departing sun sets streams a-glitter. Shadows are lengthening under the stately old trees and the rolling meadowland is touched with gold.

The gray main road runs on like an endless ribbon. To right and left are dusty lanes, and fields and hedgerows, with here and there a patch like a brighter emerald set in the calm green of the countryside. The vivid squares are the cricket fields of England, and the little white dots that move upon them are English countrymen at play.

It would be better now if we were on firm earth again, alongside that old rustic who is leaning over the wooden gate. We could ask him the score and agree that runs had come easily since tea. If we had arrived earlier in the day we might even have been asked to play, for the Vicar was called suddenly to town this morning and that made a vacancy in the Little Slocombe eleven.

Fortunately, young William, the blacksmith's son, has been bumping 'em down real fast, and the visitors were all out (very considerately) just as old Mrs. Huggett came to the door of the little wooden "pavilion" and announced to her daughter that the tea urn was all ready for serving.

Bravo! Well Bowled!

The low indefinable noises of the summer evening waft on a comforting zephyr through the slumbering elms, mellowing the staccato music of bat against ball as the score mounts toward the required 106. Williams, the gardener up at the Manor, has been "stone-walling" steadily while Farmer Brown has been hitting lustily at balls of every length; and the partnership for the sixth wicket has sent up the "half-century."

Suddenly Williams tires of a passive rôle and clouts the ball high above the bowler's head, clear over the hedge and into the next field.

Bravo! Six for that. But, alas, he attempts the same wholehearted stroke at the very next ball, and this time the red sphere soars high off the bat's shoulder and falls, spinning, into the wicket-keeper's gloves. There can be no doubt about "How's that?" A ripple of handclapping from the onlookers welcomes the retiring batsman back to the pavilion and follows his successor to the crease.

At last the game is ended—it is really quite immaterial that Slocombe lost by 14 runs—and the cricketers come walking off the field, followed by Tom Jakes, "our" umpire, in his long white coat and with all the six stumps tucked under his arms.

England—Cricket Always

They have been playing cricket on this village green for centuries and they will be doing so for centuries to come. For cricket is so much more than just the winning or losing of a game. It springs from the heart of old England into the heart of younger England—there are no veterans under 60 in village cricket—as an emblem of sunshine and democratic comradeship, of individual distinction without selfishness, of generous winning and cheerful losing.

Make no mistake, cricket is still England's national summer game, despite the challenge of lawn tennis, golf, and all the more "compact" outdoor diversions that are now nationally popular.

Club cricket, as played in the villages, is the form of the game which claims the greatest number of adherents. They play on Saturday afternoons, after the half-day's work is done, and they often have all-day games on Sundays.

The players on the village green today follow the pastime of their ancestors for many generations back. Cricket, in the form that would be recognizable to us now, can be dated from the formation of the Hambledon Club in about 1750, but games of a somewhat similar kind, calling for people corresponding to batsmen, bowlers, and fieldsmen, were played in the villages 600 years ago.

Little Games—Big Cricket

Cricket, though sublimated through the artistry of a Hobbs or a Bradman, loses something in the transition from Little Slocombe to the big grounds that have clattering turnstiles. True, wonderful players play, before vast audiences, in a wonderful way. But the frame is too small for the picture, too prosaic and workaday to reveal its wider beauties.

Thousands of eyes are watching a battle of skill and endurance, waged as seriously and mightily as if the fate of nations trembled in the balance. Program boys are shouting. "Match, cash, all—fall of the last wicket." Passing traffic offers its grating, tuneless symphony, and the thing most out of place seems somehow to be that cheeky little sparrow, hopping unconcernedly in the long field.

This is great cricket, grim cricket, if you will—but its glories do not include the quiet contentment that comes from watching the village cricket match—and the sparrow—over the fence from a leafy country lane.

In winter, there are goalposts on the village green and the thoughts of the young rural community turn to football. Here again is a link with ancient days, although the soccer game of today takes its form to a great extent from the pattern of the big professional clubs. That is to say, there are league and cup tournaments in profusion, and there is keen excitement over the annual hunt for weekly points and 50-cent medals.

Picking the Plums

Sometimes a youth of unusual skill wins more than local fame, and the next thing we know is that a "scout" from one of the professional clubs has been among the spectators on the touch-line and "our Freddie" has been sounded on the subject of whether he would like to take up football as a career. Many of the giants in big-league soccer began that way.

The history of village football shows all along that you can't keep a good game down. Football-playing began in England round about the time when Christianity was introduced. Later it was banned, more than once, by royal proclamation. In medieval days it was a very strenuous recreation and was played, under the simplest possible rules, by anybody who cared to join in.

In a real match, one parish would oppose another parish, the market places of two adjacent villages being used as goals; and since men, women and children were all jumbled up together and the idea was to push through the streets as hard as possible there was not much difference, in appearance, between a peaceful game of footer and a riot. Perhaps a riot was a little quieter.

For some obscure reason, Shrove Tuesday was celebrated in many parts of the country by these "mob" football matches, and there are places—such as Ashbourne, in Devonshire—where the custom is still kept up each year.

I have played in the Ashbourne game and I shall never forget it. The battle lasted, without cessation, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 8.30 at night and all the mobile inhabitants took it in turns to stand on my feet. I actually had possession of the ball in the station Goods Yard. But a wild-eyed youth emerged from beneath a truck and the situation was reversed. So was I, and I decided that the ancient kings were right in decreeing that England's villagers should stick to their archery.

The country folk of England cling affectionately to tradition in their games, as in other things. In his "Anatomy of Melancholy," published in 1660, Burton gave a general view of the rural sports most prominent in the seventeenth century. He said "ringing, bowling, shooting, playing with keel-pins, trunks, coits, pitching of bars, hurling, wrestling, leaping, running, fencing, mustering, swimming, playing with wasters, foils, footballs, hallowns, running at the quintain and the like are common recreation of country folks."

He adds: "Ordinary recreations we have in winter, as cards, tables, dice, shovelboard, chess-play, the philosopher's game, small trunks, shuttlecock, billiards, music, masks, singing, dancing. . . ." One or two of these quaint pastimes exist no more, or are revived only occasionally, others bear new names.

But there is not much to be added to the list beyond, perhaps, lawn tennis, hockey, ping-pong, and golf. Hunting, fishing and shooting are taken for granted as part of country life.

Games Everywhere

The little village hall is in great demand for badminton—which is shuttlecock's successor—for dancing—no, not Marian Dancing—to the strains of an orchestra playing 100 miles away, and for organized classes of physical training.

As a result of radio and the automobile, the nooks and crannies of old England are more in touch with the world than ever they were before. When you arrive by the blazing fire at the farmhouse after your long journey by road, Grandma knows more than you do of what has happened in London today, for she has been listening to the news from the loudspeaker.

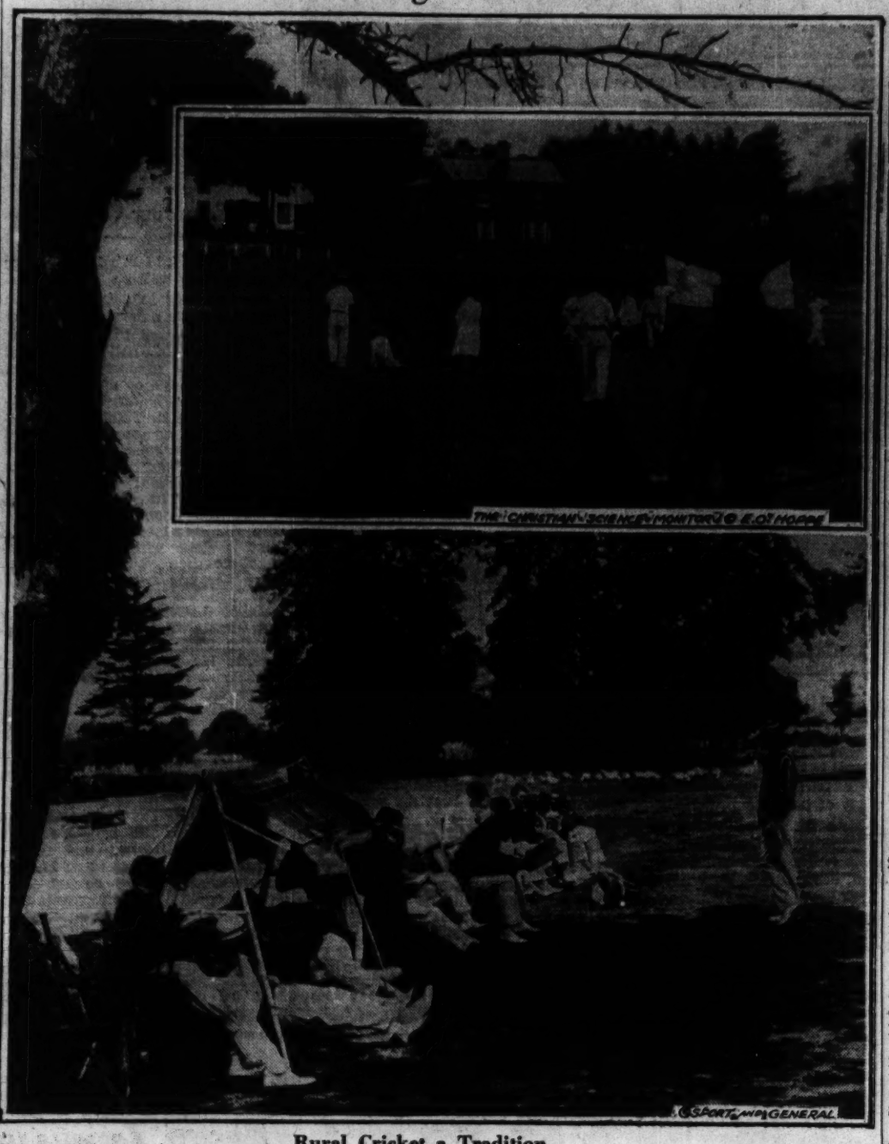
Similarly, in the "Rose and Crown" the league football results from all parts of the country are available for Saturday night discussion. In the village we are up to the minute in our definite views about body-line bowling, and all the other sporting topics of the hour.

Clubs of all kinds are legion in England, but, compared with the situation in other lands, there is little coöperative organization among them. Games playing has never been a "movement" in England. It has been an irrepressible tendency. The apex of English sport is in the clouds of international competition—which is rather close to the show business, anyway—but the broad base of it lies firmly set on the village greens of rustic England.

Mistletoe Outlawed

Classed as a tree and plant pest, mistletoe is outlawed by ordinance in several California cities and its destruction made compulsory.

No Roaring Crowds Here



Rural Cricket a Tradition

Top—Typical of a Saturday Game on a Village Green Where English Have Been Playing the Game for Centuries. Bottom—It Is a Game. Why Hurry?

Spain Considers Operation Of Radio Stations

Bill to This End Is Introduced Into Madrid Cortes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A law to provide Spain with seven state wireless stations to replace the present privately-run radio concerns is being considered by Cortes. It provides for the Peninsular to have a wireless system equal to the best in other European countries in three years' time.

Señor Pedro Regueiro, director of the radio department of the Ministry of Communications, told the Monitor correspondent that the plan, which is expected to be accepted, is estimated to cost $3,000,000 spread over 10 years. The scheme aims to establish one long-wave station near Madrid, and six others, of medium wavelength, in Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, and at sites to be chosen in Galicia and the Basque provinces. The choice will probably be between Corunna, Santander, Vigo, Pontevedra, Bilboa and San Sebastian in the last two cases.

The Madrid station is expected to be of 100 kw. Of the others, three will be of 60 kw., and one each of 40kw., 30kw., and 20kw. The wavelengths will be those allotted to Spain according to the decisions of the Lucerne Conference in June, 1933.

Only one private broadcasting company will be left in the field when the new stations are working. This is the International Broadcasting Corporation which is only received outside Spain. The leases of the other companies expire before the end of 1935, and they will not be renewed.

The boards will be regional bodies with one national board in Madrid, and will be composed of academicians, business men, tourist experts and listeners. Political broadcasts will be restricted to public meetings, and no religious programs will be given. Programs from foreign countries will be relayed to Spanish listeners.

Taxes to be paid by listeners to obtain a wireless license are to be fixed by the law and to range according to power of receiving set from 10 cents to approximately $7 a month, and a stamp duty of 5 per cent on the sale price of all wireless material sold will also be levied. Advertisement by wireless will be allowed at first at special rates, but will be gradually eliminated as receipts from the other sources increase.

Foreign Missionaries Need Revised Methods According to Teacher

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Educational activities conducted by American missionaries in foreign fields must be drastically revised if they are to be of any value, Dr. I. L. Kandel, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, reports in the Educational Yearbook of the International Institute of Teachers College, made public today.

Asserting that educational missions have failed in adapting educational ideals and practices to the local environment and in preparing nationals themselves to assume leadership, Dr. Kandel declares that American educators, conducting schools or colleges in foreign lands should adopt a more realistic attitude toward their task. Systems of education that may be satisfactory in this country may not be suited in China, Japan or the Far East, he says.

"Education has been subordinated to evangelical purposes," he writes. "The educational enterprise has not succeeded because of this subordination, which has prevented appropriate consideration of and adaptation to the needs of the peoples concerned."

But, worse than this, he believes, is the "failure of missionary educators to keep abreast of the progress in education in their own countries."

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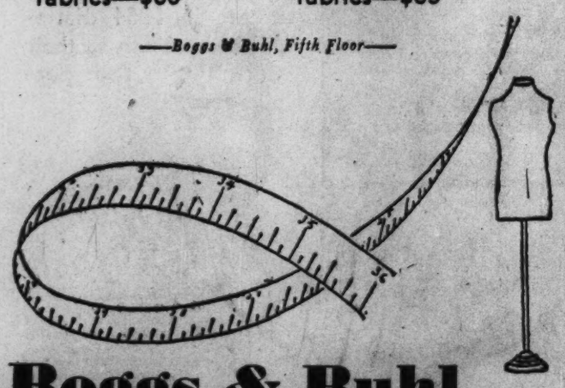

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Reindeer Herd Nears Goal After Four-Year Arctic Trek

Another Year Will Elapse Before 3000 Will End 1000-Mile Trek—Delayed by Thaws—Will Provide Eskimos With Unfailing Source of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALKETT ISLAND, Northwest Territory—Almost within sight of its goal after a four-year trek across 1000 miles of arctic tundra, the reindeer herd consigned to Canada's Eskimos in the Mackenzie Basin has been forced to halt for another year.

An unfortunate incident which delayed the crossing on the frosen delta of the Mackenzie River necessitates waiting at Single Point on the western shore until next December, when the river will be sufficiently iced over again before continuing the march that will end at Kitigazuitt Peninsula on the opposite side of the delta.

Before the 1935 spring thaws break up the ice on the wide delta through which the Mackenzie River empties into the Arctic Ocean, the Canadian Eskimos of this far northland will receive a present which already has been more than four years on its way to them. It is a gift which will do much to banish uncertainty and fear from the lives of those ice-bound people who dwell beyond the reach of relief agencies or employment campaigns.

In the fall of 1929, an intrepid Laplander named Andy Bahr set out from Naboktoolik, east of Kotzebuk Sound on the arctic circle north of Nome, to deliver a herd of 3000 reindeer to the Eskimos of the Kitigazuitt Peninsula, on the east shore of the Mackenzie River delta here, some thousand miles away. Andy is now encamped on the west shore of the delta, awaiting favorable conditions to marshal his charges over the last dangerous lap of their long journey.

When the herd is finally delivered, a new reindeer saga may be added to the literature of the world, to entertain adventure lovers everywhere with a tale of hazardous travel and high courage seldom matched in the annals of history.

Object Is to Aid Eskimos

The Canadian Government and an American are responsible for this record-breaking trek over the roof of the world, across an uncharted, frozen country of unexplored rivers and unscaled mountains. Its object is to relieve the distress of the Canadian Eskimos, whose game and fish supply has been slowly dwindling. In Alaska, the reindeer has come to the rescue of Eskimos once in the same situation as those in Canada. It furnishes food and clothing, and meets other essentials of daily living. The herd now nearing the end of its long pilgrimage will form the nucleus of herds to come, with the resultant establishment of the reindeer industry in northern Canada.

The Canadian Government turned for help in its dilemma to Mr. Carl J. Loman, head of the Reindeer Corporation which bears his name. Mr. Loman and his brothers have lived in Nome for more than 30 years. They—and their father before them—have made an intensive study of the reindeer, its habits, and its potentialities as a source of food and revenue.

The Loman organization agreed to deliver 3000 head of reindeer—date left blank—for $195,000, the Canadian Government to receive a refund of $65 for every head short of the specified number.

A Unique Pilgrimage

At about the time made memorable by the stock market crash, the little band set out from Naboktoolik gayly enough. The herd consisted of 3400 reindeer, 2800 cows, 200 bulls and 400 steers, the latter for food and draft purposes. Andy Bahr, known as the best reindeer man in Alaska, took with him nine young helpers, four Laplanders and five Eskimos. A year was required to make the necessary preparations, for the herd had to be segregated from thousands wandering over a vast grazing area, part of an extensive organization which had been years in the building.

During the preceding summer, 40 sleds had been laden with provisions and utensils. Bahr had made a reconnoitering trip by airplane—his first flight—which had helped him to map his course over the Baird and Warring Mountains.

It took just a year to cover the first 200 miles, to the juncture of the Kobuk and Hunt Rivers, where a fresh supply of food had been sent ahead and cached by the Lomans.

Herd Has Natural Increase

Fawning season in the spring brought a large increase in the herd, so that some 1200 deer were cut out from the rest, and sent back to the home base. No travel is possible during the summer months, for with the snow gone, supplies cannot be transported. But the trek started once more in October, 1930. The perilous crossing of the ice-covered Kobuk and Noatak Rivers was accomplished. Then the Brooks mountain range lifted imperious peaks of ice and snow, barring the way.

Getting word of the herd's position, and the dangers confronting the party, the Lomans sent Sanis Robbins, pilot of the Alaska Airways, to help him out. Flying over the range enabled Bahr to chart his course, through a pass in the mountains, and on across the Ambler River. That winter was spent in negotiating the passes of the Brook Mountains and traveling over the vast stretches of tundra which lay between. The spring of 1931 found the band at the Colville River.

The winter had been a devastating one. Staple food supplies were running low, for since the first food cache, the party had had to depend upon such reindeer as could be spared, and on game.

News From Icy Wastes

And then an unforseen incident occurred. Aviator Joe Crossin, flying from Fairbanks to Point Barrow, 600 miles distant, spotted the Lomen herd, and radioed information of their whereabouts to Alfred Lomen, one of the brothers, then in Juneau. It was the first word received in months. Alfred Loman radioed back to Crossin offering him $500 to bring a letter back from Andy. Crossin rediscovered the herd, landed, got the letter and sent it on to Loman.

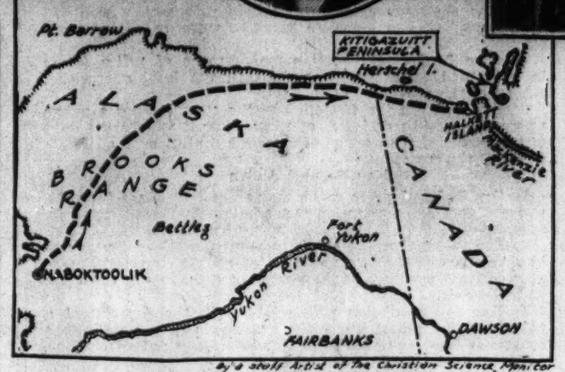
That letter, like all messages from the Laplander, was short and to the point. He needed certain food supplies by April. He got them, to the tune of 1000 pounds of flour, sugar and coffee, for which Crossin was paid $1 a pound for delivery.

Since that time, the trek has moved slowly forward, the difficulties largely a repetition of those encountered earlier. At one time as many as 400 reindeer strayed away. Dividing the herd into two parts, Bahr took one division and turned back to pick them up. This took four months, and in spite of his efforts, many reindeer were lost. Finally the two divisions were reunited last Summer near the Canning River.

The Lomans arranged with Captain Peterson, whaling schooner commander and well-known Arctic navigator, to carry provisions in to the mouth of the Canning River, where Bahr could get them. Since that time, the Laplander has guided his herd to the Mackenzie River delta.

They Have a Long, Cold Wait

All photos The Christian Science Monitor



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The Men Who Are Delivering the Goods

Top Left—"Deerboys" Dressed for Their Arctic Drive. Top Center—Carl J. Loman, the "Reindeer King." Top Right—Family of Reindeer Grazing While on Trek. Bottom—Map of Territory Covered.

Action in 7 States Driving Hard to End Wave of Kidnaping

By the Associated Press

In seven states kidnapers within a few hours have found out what it means when the law "bears down."

A Chicago jury quickly found Basil Hugh Banghart guilty yesterday of participation in the John Factor kidnaping and fixed his punishment at 99 years' imprisonment.

At Albany, N. Y., Manny Strewl was convicted of the kidnaping of John J. O'Connell Jr. Strawl will receive a mandatory sentence of 50 years.

St. Louis police seek Mrs. Nellie Tipton Muench, alleged "brains" of a gang that kidnaped Dr. I. D. Kelley, wealthy physician, in 1931. She was indicted yesterday with five men for the crime.

At Racine, Wis., George Wolf was seized and later confessed in Chicago to participation in the attempted kidnaping of E. P. Adler of Davenport, Iowa, newspaper publisher.

Delaware saw passage by the House of a kidnap law providing death or life imprisonment for persons convicted of kidnaping.

In Ohio, to frustrate any attempt by friends of John Dillinger to kidnap Gov. George White and hold him as a hostage for release of three of Dillinger's pals, armed guards patrolled the executive mansion at Columbus.

California officials arraigned Albert A. Stapp and Al Reinke, automobile race drivers, on charges of kidnaping a reporter for a newspaper which had conducted a campaign against the dangers involved in automobile racing.

Greek Police Plan To See Insull to Door

ATHENS, March 14 (AP)—Authorities stated officially today that Samuel Insull Sr., Chicago fugitive, will be escorted by police to the Greek frontier tomorrow.

The announcement came after Insull had defiantly refused to accept an American consular travel document, issued in order that he might comply with the Greek Government's order that he leave the country by midnight tomorrow. A functionary — accompanied by a policeman—called on Insull, but was refused admittance to the Insull apartment. A Foreign Office spokesman said the functionary pasted the paper on the door.

The consular travel form, issued by the American Legation coöperating with the Greek Foreign Office, is good for six months. Meanwhile, the Government reiterated its intention to expel Insull, who is seeking to evade extradition to the United States to face charges based on the collapse of his enterprises, despite the fact no foreign government has yet given him a visa.

FEHC Takes Atlanta's Two Housing Projects Under Direct Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14—Atlanta will represent the Federal Government's first venture in a slum clearance project, it seems likely, with the transfer of control of the Teckwood and University Housing—two slum clearance projects in Atlanta—from the local organizations working in conjunction with the PWA, to the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation. There is every indication that actual construction will be begun within 60 days, according to Mr. C. F. Palmer, chairman of the Atlanta Board of Trustees, who originated the plans for the Atlanta slum clearance projects.

It was first planned to operate the projects through corporations in Atlanta, but the allocations, first intended as loans through the Public Works Administration, have now been transferred to the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation, and the amount of money to be spent increased from $3,812,500 to $5,100,000. It is believed the work will give employment to between 3000 and 4000 men for about a year.

The trustees and officers of the corporations originally formed to undertake, with federal aid, the Teckfiats and Atlanta University low-rental housing projects here will remain in local control of the projects, it was pointed out by Mr. Robert D. Kohn, vice-president of the FEHC.

The agreement between the city and the Federal Administrator was that about $600,000 of city bonds would be refunded to secure the city's share in the relief work, but it now appears that the necessary legal process of refunding the bonds has not yet been validated by the courts.

The Atlanta City Council drew up a 1934 finance sheet containing a $390,000 excess appropriation for schools, which passed over the Mayor's veto, but the local banks refused to lend money on such a budget, and the Mayor and City Council have been unable to reach an agreement so far on a revised budget.

Dusty Act of 1713 Dug Up by Cleaners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Yellowed with age, a provincial act of 1713 under which the "true and absolute lords and proprietors of this province" created a "night watch" at Charleston, was discovered here recently during a general clean-up of the basement of the State Capitol.

The historical document, entitled: "An act for the maintenance of a watch to keep good order in Charles Town," provided a picked force of three officers and nineteen men to protect the young town from Indians, prowling pirates and evil doers in general.

An amendment to a previous act was revoked in the following language: "For the better preservation of the said town and the keeping of good order and a careful and strict watch thereon, be it enacted by the most noble prince, Henry, Duke of Beaufort, palataniate, and the rest of the true and absolute lords and proprietors of this province, with the consent of the honorable assembly, now met in Charles Town, that the Watch of Charles Town shall consist of three officers and 19 watchmen." The personnel of the watch were to be between 16 and 50 years of age, and were to be properly armed and carry at least 20 "cartridges," a provision of the act stipulated.

Florida Observance Honors Lafayette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., March 14—Special exercises commemorating the centennial of General de Lafayette's passing on were combined with the third annual observance of the arrival of the French Huguenots in Florida in 1562, held here during the past week-end under the auspices of Rollins College. The French settlement in this State marked the arrival of the first Protestants in North America.

Count Rene de Chambrun, great-great grandson of General de Lafayette, was chief speaker at a luncheon meeting at the Virginia Inn. He pointed out the influence of the new rationalist philosophy upon young Lafayette, who was only 19 years old when he followed his yearning for adventure by coming to America.

Mr. Roger Shaw, foreign editor of the Review of Reviews, characterized Lafayette as among the "American Fathers—along with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, the Adams clan of Massachusetts, and Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins who has twice been decorated by France, presided at the luncheon.

The week-end exercises were in charge of Prof. A. J. Hanna, of the Rollins history department. Cooperating with Rollins were the Alliances Françaises of Jacksonville, Palm Beach, Miami, St. Petersburg and Orlando, the American Friends of Lafayette, high school and college French Clubs and the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

Engineer Foresees Disappearance Of Auto Headlights

Use of Sodium Illumination to Do Away With Glare of Lamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Illuminated highways that are sufficiently well lighted by the use of sodium light to permit of the driving of automobiles without headlights was seen as a possibility of the future by Mr. W. P. Dobson, chief testing engineer of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, who discussed new inventions and discoveries in the electric lighting field at the convention of Municipal Electrical Utilities Association here recently.

Illumination to an intensity of 3-foot candles could be produced by sodium light with an expenditure of two kilowatts a mile. The replacement of incandescent lamps with facilities to give cold light was foreseen, as well as great strides in the electro-chemical field.

Defense of the Abitibi deal, summing up of statistics showing that Hydro saved $844,000 on exchange costs, and the pointing out of definite indications of industrial recovery were highlights in the address of Mr. J. R. Cooke at the Electric Club, at which meeting members of the O. M. E. A. and the Association of Electrical Utilities were guests.

Total capital investments of the commission in plants, lines, etc., are more than $287,000,000, while the municipalities have more than $112,000,000 invested in their own distributing systems, said Mr. Cooke. When figures for 1933 are completed, he added, it will probably be found that the commission will have added $2,500,000 to its reserve, bringing the total reserves to $84,000,000, while the municipalities will have added $3,000,000 making their total reserves $125,000,000.

The low schedule of power rates for mining power has already resulted in contracts which will bring in a minimum revenue for 1935 of $750,000, although the Abitibi plant has been in power for seven months with two units of a total capacity of 110,000 h. p.

The great increase of the Canadian copper industry during the past five years was described by Mr. O. W. Titus. He attributed this growth in a large measure to the increasing use of electricity. While until recently Canada imported copper, now the country stands third in the world in copper exports.

Ex-Soldiers Plan Peace Conference During Centenary

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Representatives from many nations, including former enemy countries, are expected to attend the Returned Soldiers' World League Peace Conference, to be held in Melbourne in November.

Fifty invitations have been sent by the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia to accredited ex-servicemen's organizations, embracing all countries which took part in the World War.

Included in the invitations which have been sent is the wording of the resolution unanimously carried by the Federal Congress of the League:

"That an endeavor should be made to bring together representatives of ex-servicemen of all nations who took part in the World War, and that the Federal President communicate with the accredited returned soldier organizations throughout the world."

At the same time as the Peace Conference, but as a distinct gathering, the biannual congress of the British Empire Service League will be held in Melbourne.

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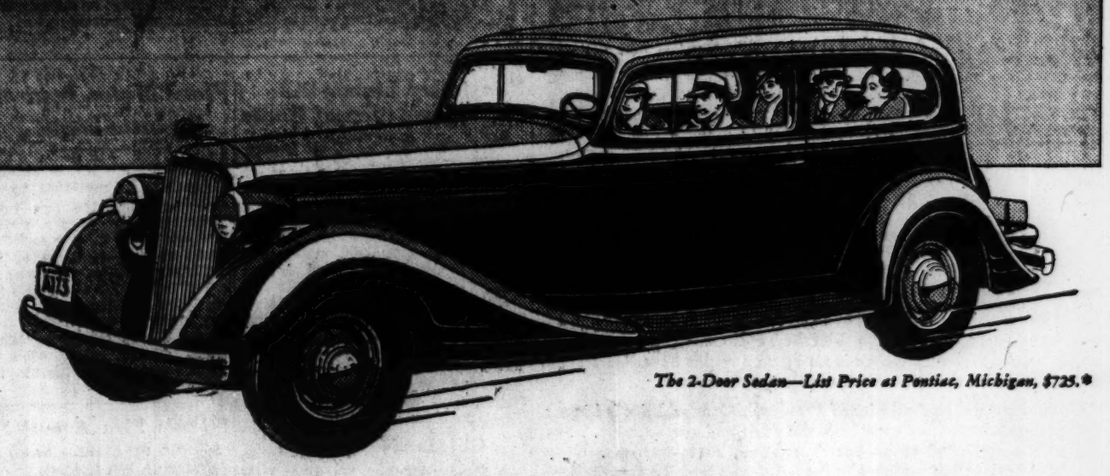

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Great Changes On Horizon At Rome Conclave

(Continued from Page 1)

concessions are no more probable than that Italy should hand over Fiume to Yugoslavia or Yugoslavia forgo its claims on this district.

Therefore, it is believed here that if France tries to push the Little Entente too far, it will drive these states into Germany's arms. Germany has already offered Czechoslovakia a nonaggression pact for 10 years, and signs are multiplying that the Czech Government is inclining more and more toward accepting. Actually when the offer was first made, Dr. Benes replied that he could not sign such a pact unless Poland were included. Poland and Germany have since deprived Czechoslovakia of this argument.

Germany is also known to have offered Yugoslavia a trade treaty, though the fact apparently has not been published till this moment. Such a treaty, if details are successfully worked out, would offer tremendous economic advantage to Yugoslavia.

Opposing Offers

Another side of the picture is: What can Italy offer Austria, Hungary or the Little Entente? The answer given in both diplomatic and business circles here is—not very much. Austria's trade mainly goes northward, most of it to Germany, a considerable amount to Czechoslovakia. An outlet to Trieste, therefore, is regarded as relatively unimportant. Austria prefers Hamburg. So does Czechoslovakia. Similarly an outlet for Hungary at Fiume is impracticable unless Yugoslavia allows favorable rates for transport across its territory, which at present she says she has no intention of doing.

The Italian solution, therefore, in the eyes of observers here involves Italy and France putting their hands in their pockets once again to bolster up Austria. This is what has been done ever since peace was signed and the pockets are emptier than they used to be. It can be said definitely that Britain would not be ready to participate on this occasion as it ued to do in the past.

On the other hand, the German solution is regarded by eminent authorities here as in accordance with the natural, racial and economic inclinations of Austria, and, therefore, has strong support, even in the highest circles.

Meanwhile, however, no dramatic change-over is expected. The stage is believed to be set for the gradual making over of the whole European scene with incalculable effects upon the whole diplomatic situation.

Public Defender

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Gov. Joseph B. Ely

Whoosh! Went Snowball, Thanks, Said the Target

AMESBURY, Mass., March 14 (AP)—Most lads win only hard words with their skill in tossing snowballs, which makes the story of Edwin "Lefty" Bryant worth the telling.

Mr. James Alton of Saco, Maine, was driving through Amesbury with his family when his automobile stalled. Without giving the matter too much thought he took the cap off the gasoline tank and lit a match. Just then a missle whizzed past and Mr. Alton realized the lighted match had disappeared from his hand. He looked up and saw Bryant grinning.

"I thanked him," said Mr. Alton today, "for his quick thinking and dexterity."

Air Signposts in Mobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Carrying out the state-wide aviation program to give Alabama the best in airports and marked air routes, Mobile has erected several large aviation markers on tops of business buildings.

Ely Code of Police Reform

So comprehensive in its provisions was the bill submitted by Governor Ely for the coördination of the police force of the State that he was unable in his address to the Legislature today to exploit its full significance.

It contains practically all the reforms urged for years by every crime commission and special crime survey. It would completely reorganize the police system of the State, and would give Massachusetts a model police set-up.

With the eyes of the people focused on the coördination phase of the bill, the measure removes the police, chiefs and all, from political influence, surrounds them with the protection of civil service, and gives to police of every rank life tenure of office.

The security guaranteed to police chiefs and subordinates may be interpreted by some as a conscious effort on the part of the drafters to enlist the support of the now hostile police heads for the measure. But whether these provisions represent strategy or not, they most certainly represent the most earnestly supported reforms of those who have studied effective police organization.

Summary of Bill

The following is a brief summary of the bill's 28 sections:

Section 1—The Department of Public Safety shall be under the supervision of a Commissioner of Public Safety and four associate commissioners.

Section 2—Three of the five shall be police chiefs. The Governor, with the consent of the Executive Council, shall appoint the commissioner to serve for five years. The commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department and chairman of the commission with power upon the concurrence of two associate commissioners to remove and appoint.

Section 3—Ordinary routine management of police forces in cities and towns shall remain with the local authorities, subject to the provisions of this act.

Section 4—Upon the discretion of the commissioner a public emergency may be declared, at which time it will be the duty of the commission to assume immediate control over all police forces of the State.

May Request Assistance

Section 5—Local police chiefs may request assistnce from the commission which may assign such additional police officers from any city or town as the commissioner deems expedient.

Section 6—Local police chiefs in case of a felony by an unidentified person shall immediately inform the commission, who may delegate members of the bureau of detectives to coöperate with the chiefs.

Section 7—Commission may establish in the department a police training school where the curriculum may contain such courses as training in ballistics, finger-printing, radio technique, and crime detection.

Section 8—Police assigned to the school shall not be deprived of their salary.

Section 9—No municipality shall, after Sept. 1, 1934, hire for police duty any person who has not been certified in police training.

Section 10—On or after Sept. 1, 1934, no policeman shall be eligible for promotion unless having received the police training described in Section 7.

Section 11—Civil service regulations shall be extended to apply to all members of any police department containing more than three members.

Section 12—Police chiefs, for good cause shown, must refuse or approve promotions.

Life Tenure for Chiefs

Section 13—Life tenure of office for all heads and members of municipal forces shall be established. Removal must follow a full hearing before a trial board acting in accordance with provisions of this act.

Section 14—Relative to appointing of disciplinary trial biard.

Section 15—Decision of trial board may be appealed to commission.

Section 16—No police chief or superintendent shall be removed or suspended, demoted nor his office abolished without a full hearing before a trial board.

Section 17—The supreme judicial court may by appropriate order or decree enforce the decisions of the commission.

Section 18—In appeal hearings at least three commissioners shall participate with the concurrence of a majority necessary for a decision.

Section 19—A police officer may appeal over the head of the commission to the Supreme Judicial Court for a review.

Section 20—Commission may exert close supervision over local departments to end of assuring close coördination of methods and equipment.

Scotland Yard Plan

Section 21—There shal be in the department a division of police inspection under the charge of a chief inspector.

Section 22—Every local police department shall upon request deliver to the division of identification at the State House full identification records.

Section 23—The Scotland Yard Section Commission shall establish in the division of state police a bureau of skilled experts in the detection of crime to be called the bureau of detectives.

Section 24—The division of state police shall at all times be under the immediate charge of the commissioner.

Section 25—Police of every municipality may, with or without a warrant, arrest in any place within the Commonwealth any person reasonably suspected of having committed a crime.

Section 26—Police statutes shall be altered to permit appointment of Boston and Fall River police commissioners by mayor.

Section 27—Nothing contained in this act to affect civil service status of any present member of any police force or department.

Section 28—This section will include repeal provisions.

New Jersey Liquor Bill Ready for Action of House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 14—A liquor control bill abolishing the State Appeals Board and vesting its functions in the State Liquor Commissioner, Mr. D. Frederick Burnett, is today awaiting action by the House, having been passed by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 15 to 0.

As the Senate wrote several changes in the bill before passing it, the House must concur in the revisions before it can go to Gov. A. Harry Moore, for signature. The House, however, has adjourned for

Girl Leads Orchestra

A 10-year-old girl, Margaret Helfets, is the leader of a symphony orchestra, and also gives Chopin piano recitals in Moscow.

Plans Motor Insurance By Installment System

Some $2,000,000 paid annually by Massachusetts motorists to finance compahies in obtaining insurance under the compulsory automobile law would be largely saved if the State had a law allowing installment payments on premiums, Representative Paul MacDonald of Chelsea yesterday told the Rules Committee at the State House.

The bill sponsored by Mr. MacDonald would permit such installment payment without interest charges.

Schools Plan Annual Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. March 14—Two hundred high schools scattered throughout the State have enrolled for the twenty-second annual contest of the North Carolina High School Debating Union on March 30, it was announced by Mr. E. R. Rankin, secretary. The subject is "Resolved: That the United States Should Adopt the Essential Features of the British System of Radio Control and Operation."

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees San Juan Leaders in Governor's Reception

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 14 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last evening shook hands with 2000 persons at a reception given her by Gov. Blanton Winship. Those who shook her hand were not aware that she had returned shortly before from a 300-mile trip and had only a few minutes in which to dress for the affair.

Mrs. Roosevelt found time during the evening to have an hour's conference with Senator Munoz Marine on the reduction of sugar acreage.

"In Puerto Rico, at this moment, she is the conscience of the American people, after all these years of indifference that things were going from bad to course," the Senator said later concerning Mrs. Roosevelt.

Yesterday from early to late Mrs. Roosevelt explored the patched huts of women at their needlework and visited schools.

The last two days were filled with activities, interviews, inspections, and even a serenade that awakened her at 2 o'clock this morning at the town of San German.

Ely Rallies State To Link All Police

(Continued from Page 1)

cide or other acts of violence, the newly created commission may assume immediate control and direct the police activities of the entire Commonwealth."

The Governor then explained how local police chiefs may ask and receive additional police reserves from the commission. The commission was represented as a gigantic prompter moving the police resources of the State to meet every thrust of the criminal, as though in a grim game of chess.

He pointed out that the bill provided for a bureau of investigation, the mobile force which would become, perhaps, the Scotland Yard of Massachusetts.

He further presented the plan as an important part of the national police framework. The State is in a better position to coöperate with federal authority, according to him, if it has coördinated its own forces.

The bill contains an emergency preamble, which would exempt it upon passage from the customary 30 days' delay to which measures normally passed are subject. The inclusion in the bill of provisions for Mayor-appointed rather than Governor-appointed police commissioners in Boston and Fall River will probably intensify the inevitable keenness of the legislative controversy.

Three Traffic Circles And Overpass in Boston

Construction of three Metropolitan Boston traffic circles and a Boston overpass at Huntington Avenue and the Riverway were approved by the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs at the State House today. The projects would cost $690,000.

Traffic circles would be established: (1) at the intersection of the West Roxbury Parkway and Center Street for $50,000; (2) at the intersection of the Southern Artery and the Old Colony Boulevard for $90,000; (3) at the Cambridge end of the Charles River Dam for $250,000. The overpass, costing $300,000, would carry Huntington Avenue over the Riverway and thus speed traffic on the Worcester Turnpike. The projects, to be financed by the State highway fund, now will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

An Easy-Reading Bible

Scripture lessons, from a Bible eight feet long and six feet wide were read during a religious campaign at Vici, Okla.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ditto

Only very naïve people are supposed to go prospecting after Utopias. Yet several millions of voters last year made a vote for Repeal stand for a vote for Utopia. Upon repeal they had been persuaded that the boatman, Charon, would receive a motley cargo of bootleggers, rumrunners, bandits, stills and desperadoes of every type and row it into the nether world, leaving the earth to the moral refulgence of "sweetness and light" and the strains of "Hearts and Flowers."

♪ ♪ ♪

Either the boat did not leave or else the cargo was left behind. The federal officials for New England have just reported a marked resumption of rumrunning. They report the seizure of some 25 trucks and cars of illicit beverages, the dismantlement of 13 distilleries and the destruction of thousands of gallons of illegal alcohol valued at more than $500,000, all since Repeal eliminated all these things. The Government is hastening to rehire discharged Prohibition agents, to be called, perhaps, "Repeal Agents." Same old rumrunners, putting out from the same old ports, being chased by same old revenue cutters and carrying the same old "hooch." Answer—Same old problem and another feather for propaganda.

♪ ♪ ♪

More Legislating

Not only have the features supposedly peculiar to prohibition not taken flight, but the alleged by-products of prohibition are still with us. The criminal, just when he was supposed to be doing a precipitous exit, has held a Roman holiday, throwing law and order to the lions. Massachusetts instead of blithely tossing away its bolts, locks and keys, is desperately contemplating a drastic bill to coördinate all the police agencies of the State to rout enterprising criminals, who according to the wets' calendar have long since departed.

♪ ♪ ♪

The possible fate of the bill for a coördinated state police system, which will be introduced to the Legislature today by Governor Ely, has been foreshadowed. Canvasses of legislators have revealed many stoutly opposed to giving the State power over the local police and many convinced that a compromise is the best that can be expected. A compromise would probably take the direction of Attorney-General Warner's bill for an advisory council with powers merely to recommend uniform police methods.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Home, Sweet Home"

Others have not posed as political scientists, but have bluntly told why the Governor's bill will hurtle into stormy seas. Says Frank Hurley, judiciary committee member:

"All the President Lowells and Governor Allens in the world won't influence the average legislator. They are looking out for Number One. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Remember they all want reëlection. They are not going back home and say that they voted for a bill which would give a state board authority to enter their home towns any time it wanted to."

♪ ♪ ♪

There, my friends, is an angle of democratic government not taught in the high school civics class. With the State confronted by a crisis, the supposed representatives of the people are "looking out for Number One."

The public should be grateful to Representative Hurley for explaining how the average legislator interprets his job. It is interesting to note that both the lawmaker and the law breaker, according to Mr. Hurley, respond to the same incentive—that of looking out for Number One.

♪ ♪ ♪

Our Tom Mix

Boston's obstreperous Frank A. Goodwin has been doing a controversial Tom Mix. Outnumbered but happy, this rubicund chairman of the Boston Finance Commission has been distributing seething epithets up and down Beacon Hill. He tossed a few choice ones in Mayor Mansfield's window warning the Mayor not to be fooled by bankers. He then ambled up to the State House where he supported an income tax bill that would take about $10,000,000 from the rich.

♪ ♪ ♪

But Mayor Mansfield's return caught up with him.

"You say I must not allow the bankers to fool me. I thank you for the advice. I beg to assure you I will not allow politicians, employees, seekers for public office or any individual class in the community to fool me."

And Frank got it. R. M. B.

South Carolina Aids Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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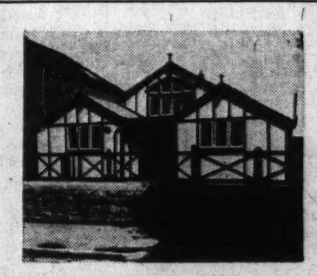

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The Home Forum

Spring in the Dales

SPRING comes late to Wensleydale. In the south the daffodils have bloomed and passed, the thrush has brought off her first bobtailed brood, the fruit-blossom is snowing upon the springing grass, before the smallest leaf has burst upon the scattered thorn-trees of the fells. There the wind still blows bleakly up the passes, between the long slopes gridded with stone walls and gray outcrops, up to the bare sky line penciled clear against the shifting gray sky. The stone farms, huddled in the sheltered corners of the valley, are still bare and flowerless when, in a chorus of bird song, the late spring arrives.

The thrush, who has passed the winter in parading the narrow lawn, now sits in the old pear tree and chooses the phrases of his song, repeating them three times as though to savor their beauty; the blackbird in the yew tree sings a full stanza and then stops to listen to its echo; and the chaffinch on the wall fluffs out his pink breast and raises his blu crest, calling in all his beauty to help the robust stridency of his song. The lambs are afoot on the hillsides, scampering stiff-legged about the rocks, their long tails wriggling with joy; and the long-horned, coarse-wooled ewes lift their heads from their grazing to watch them. They baa, their voices carrying effortlessly through that mountain air; other ewes and other flocks stir and answer, and the deep bleve of the mothers and the shrill replies of the lambs ring through the dale. It is the loneliest spring-song in the world.

The curve-billed curlew has felt the call of the lengthening days and has forsaken his sandflats, and now he rises high above the crest of gray rock that crowns the moor, sets his long wings and sails earthward, singing his wild quavering song, the true music of these bleak fells. The west w'nd whispers in the coarse grass; the beck, brown with peat, plashes down the steep hillside; and from the tufted rushes a snipe flings himse'f into wild twisting flight, climbs high and pitches downward stiff-winged, his tail feathers vibrating with a sound like the bleat of a lamb. Again and again he repeats the performance, joyous in his mechanical song as the bubbling curlew soaring above their nests.

A pale sun shines upon the bleak land of rocks and grass, and the ecstasy of the birds rises until the dale rings with their clamor. Beside the road the lapwing struts, flaunting his curved crest and black velvet gorget; and now he wheels above his mate, plunging, diving, crying his twanging song: "pettypooeet, peewit, peewit, pee-ah-weet." And then his broad green-black wings thrum-thrum-thrum as he climbs again. The redshank has laid aside his lonely plaintive cry and swings into the air with exuberant flight, spreads his wings wide to show the splendor of their white linings, and drifts downward with a happy twittering as of a flock of contented ducklings. There, where the beck is widest, a brown and white dipper bobs in the rushing water, and above the chatter of the stream comes the small sweet song of the whinchat perched on a budding hawthorn. The air is full of pipits climbing jerkily and then sailing swiftly down, singing their pleasant monotonous song. "Petty-pooeet, peewit," a plover sweeps by. Far away the curlews are quavering wildly, and from the grassy hillside comes the call of the first cuckoo who is quartering the ground in search of pipits' nests.

J. S. E.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Edward H. Gooch, London

A Dovecote at Eardisland, Herefordshire

We Visit Tatiana

That evening we called on my mother's old maid, Tatiana. As we were afraid that some one might misconstrue the motive of our visit, we insisted that Katia accompany us and so, we went, the three of us on foot and abreast, down the sidewalks of Leningrad, carrying in turn a package that contained a few little gifts for my old friend. Soon we left the well-lighted main thoroughfare and turned into the small dark street that eventually brings one to the Tauride Gardens and to Tatiana's home near by. The evening was warm and windless and a soft snow fell gently, melting the very instant that it touched the ground and making the sidewalks slushy and slippery under foot. . . .

"Come on, hurry!" I cried, and we ran down-stairs and passed beneath the porte-cochère, through the courtyard, to the small entrance and up the flight of stairs, to a door marked number seventeen. In my excitement I knocked loudly and shouted, "Open quick, Mitrievna, my old Hen from Kiegge" (which was the ridiculous name, taken from one of Andersen's tales, that I always called her).

The next minute we heard the shuffle of slippers, then the door was thrown open and there stood my old Tatiana in a long blue wadded jacket, peering into the darkness of the landing where we stood.

"Who, who . . . is it possible?" said she falteringly.

"Mitrievna, it's I—Irina," I cried, throwing my arms around her and hugging her tightly and kissing her withered old cheeks. But it was too much for her—the unexpectedness of my arrival, the shock, nearly killed her and for a few moments she lay in my arms stunned, breathless. Then she began to cry, and sob:

"Why, your Shininguess, my Golden Rabbit," (which was her old pet name for me), "do I really see you again after all these years? Have I lived to this day?" . . .

And as we entered her room I noticed that Katia was smiling at the unfamiliar words "your Shininguess, your Honor," for she was only twenty-two and could hardly remember the days when such courtly expressions were used.

Then we all sat down, Tatiana and I on the bed, and Vic and Katia a little farther away on the two only available chairs in the room, and Tatiana held my hand tightly as though she were afraid that I might leave any minute or else vanish into thin air like a spook. And she talked and talked rapidly, telling me all about herself and what she had done during the past ten years. While I listened to her I looked around me and noted that though the room was very small it was clean and warm and comfortable. I recognized several pieces of furniture that had once belonged to us and many familiar old icons that used to hang over my mother's bed. And there were pictures of my father and mother and myself in court dress and numerous views of Troitskoe, snapshots that I had taken during the last summer of 1916 just before the Revolution. . . .

Then, while Vic and Katia talked discreetly to each other in undertones, so as not to disturb us, my old friend went on to tell me how she lived, how she spent her days, what she did.

"I'm warm and comfortable here, and I sew for a living" (she used to be a marvelous dressmaker and many times had made the loveliest frocks for me). "And I have enough to eat. You see my stepdaughters are both married to Communists, shock brigaders they are, good boys and kind to me—and so besides my own rations they often give me extra food." . . .

At last it was time for us to leave and having promised faithfully that we would return the next day we walked back to the hotel.—From "First to Go Back: An Aristocrat in Soviet Russia," by IRINA SKARIATINA. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Bound for the Ionian Isles

There was Arcadia to the South and Parnassus to the north. The land and sea between might well have been enchanted. I have never seen anything in Europe to touch it. In my experience, only parts of the South Seas and the Far East compare with it. This was the sort of beauty that one looked at, on and on, turning again and again to fresh aspects of it, and never quite able to believe that such a thing really existed. It was the two hours or so before evening on a clear and calm day. The softening rays of the sun filled the air so that everything seemed to swim in the coloured lights that flowed past. This light did not strike down, as ordinary daylight does, against harshly solid surfaces that stop it in hard shapes and colours. Its illumination seemed to spread through and around everything so that the whole world appeared to float in its sphere. . . .

I seem to have dodged about to try and describe this experience, yet to have left the real thing untouched. It is elusive of description. But there was one remarkable effect that is more explainable. As the sun went lower in the west, the coast on one side darkened and the coast on the other side lightened. And a startling contrast developed by the shades of night gathering against the westerly mountains while the land to the eastward was still glowing with sunshine. Sinking behind that high line of land, the sun lit up the opposite shore with all the glorious colours of its last low rays. So this shore brightened with richer and richer colouring while the other sank into deeper and deeper gloom. There was a point when the utmost radiance was painted in endless shades over all the land and sea to the east while from the mountain tops to the west everything was plunged into the gloomiest of darkness. Both extremes were astonishingly accentuated. One would have to see it to believe it. The blackness was unearthly, as of an opening of the infernal regions. And the brightness was equally unearthly, as of a fairyland. The stretch of water between lay smooth as a mirror; on one side it was of an inky black colour which gradually grew lighter towards the center, then began a shining reflection of all the opposite radiance.—ERIC MUSPRATT, in "Greek Seas." (London: Duckworth.)

Puget Sound

A bit
Of the ocean
That wandered far inland,
Became entranced, and decided
To stay.

WALLACE BARTHOLOMEW.

Dovecotes of England

SHAKESPEARE'S plays are constantly illumined with happy little sketches of rural life. These sketches he drew from familiar sights and sounds, for he had the capacity of absorbing all the poetry and romance that inevitably center round the charming and the picturesque. Often one line in a play will call up a delightful vision and lead us, if we feel inclined, on an exciting pilgrimage. Such a line is the one in "Romeo and Juliet," where Juliet's nurse describes how she was "sitting in the sun under the dovehouse wall. . . ."

The dovehouse! One of those quaint little buildings still to be found scattered over the countryside, of all shapes and sizes, their walls raised from all kinds of material, but delightful every one of them. They are relics of feudal days, and of the manorial system: and they remind us that, not so long ago, the birds were housed in these dovecotes to provide their owners with fresh meat in the winter. For the farmer had not then solved the mystery of growing and producing root crops, so that his domestic beasts could have food to keep them alive in winter

Samuel Hartlib, a friend of Milton's and a great agriculturist, has left it on record that there were 26,000 dovecotes in the land in 1651. Of these, quite an appreciable number remain. One of the oldest is at Garway in Herefordshire. This is a circular building, with stone walls that were raised in 1326.

Daglingworth, a Gloucestershire village near Cirencester, has a circular one with a revolving ladder. This ladder, with a contrivance known as a potence, was part of the necessary equipment of circular dovecotes. The potence consisted of a central beam from which an arm projected. The beam pivoted between a stone table set on the floor and a beam spanning the roof. When the keeper wanted to inspect the nests, which were made in baskets and inserted in wooden, or stone holes round the walls, all he had to do was to rest his ladder against the arm of the revolving beam, and his inspection could be carried out with the minimum amount of time and energy. A most ingenious device was the potence!

The old fifteenth-century Court House of Olveston, also in Gloucestershire, has an almost perfect Gatehouse. The upper chamber was fitted up as a pigeon house, for dovecotes sometimes served a dual purpose. In this instance, the porter lodged on the ground floor, and the birds on the floor above. Sometimes the dovehouse was also the toolshed. In any case, they were kept spic and span.

Another fine dovecote is at Bourton-on-the-Hill, a place that is well named, for it is perched on a steep slope close to Moreton-in-the-Marsh; but it is an attractive village forsooth! With an attractive dovecote.

A venerable town, where the antiquarian may find much to interest and attract, is Bruton, in Somerset. Here, from the days of good Bishop Aldhelm, whose church, they say, was built in 688 A. D., the skill of monastic masons has raised many a noble pile. Time and weather and circumstance have taken toll, and at the Dissolution the old abbey was stripped of all its honors and possessions; but one of its domestic buildings remains—the Columbarium, or Pigeons' Tower. This charming feature crowns a grassy slope just south of the place where once the abbey brooded

Naturally there are dovecotes in Shakespeare's country! Kinwarton has a circular one. A curious one is to be found tucked away at Wasperton; while at Wooton-sub-Edge, a place once famous for the Olympic Games of Whitsuntide, a gabled dovecote affords a pleasing example of that particular kind of building.

An octagonal dovecote stands among the outbuildings of Idlicote Hall, once a grange of the Abbey of Kenilworth; and among the outbuildings of the beautiful old half-timbered Manor House at Wickhamford, a circular dovecote recalls

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Edward H. Gooch, London

Doves

the days when "a dish of doves" proved such a welcome respite from salted meat. This old manor house was also a grange—a grange of Evesham Abbey; for, until the Reformation, it was not usual to see a dovecote except on manorial, or ecclesiastical land.

In Domesday Book, the dovecotes of Old England seem to have found no place. Presumably the Saxons had no use for them. The Normans, however, knew of the value of the birds for table use; and there is ample evidence, in some of their fortifications, of bird occupation. The great walls of Rochester Castle have more than a hundred nesting holes.

The Anglo-Latin poet, Barnaby Googe, has left us his opinion of how a dovecote should be built and managed; and a very creditable opinion it is, full of solicitude for the birds.

"The dovehouse to be built in this sort: a tower adjoining to the house well lofted above, with one little door in it. All the walls within must be fair well-limed, for with this color is the pigeon wonderfully delighted: the windows must be so placed that they may let in the sun all the winter, having a hole of sufficient wideness, well netted and tunnelled, in such sort as the pigeons may safely fly in and out at, yet not suffer any hurtful bird to enter: for the pigeon taketh great delight in flying now and then abroad, where, after she hath recreated herself, she cometh with joy to her nest again: as on the other side she mourneth, if she be restrained of her liberty.

"Look well that they be not afraid, or disquieted with guns, or noise of people, or other like, especially when they sit: if you have occasion to go into the house, see that you do it about noon-time, when they go abroad a-feeding, and be sure you knock well before you come in."

I. S. R.

The Holiday of Two Statesmen

I have spoken of planning for a holiday, and I will give an instance of how thoroughly President Roosevelt planned for a holiday. Several years ago when I was at the Foreign Office in London, I got a letter from Mr. Bryce, who was then British Ambassador in Washington, saying that President Roosevelt intended to travel as soon as he was out of office. He was going to travel in Africa, to visit Europe, and to come to England, and he was planning his holiday so minutely as to time his visit to England for the Spring, when the birds would be in full song and he could hear them. For this purpose he wanted it to be arranged that somebody who knew the songs of the English birds should go for a walk with him in the country, and as the songs were heard tell him what the birds were. That is a pretty good instance of thorough planning in advance for a holiday. It seemed to me very attractive that the executive head of the most powerful country in the world would have this simple, healthy, touching desire to hear the songs of birds, and I wrote back at once to Mr. Bryce to say that when President Roosevelt came to England I should be delighted to do for him what he wanted. It is no more a necessary qualification for the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in London than it is for the President of the United States that he should know the songs of the birds, and it is an amusing coincidence that we should have been able to arrange this little matter satisfactorily between us as if it were a part of our official duties, without feeling obliged to call in experts. . . .

Without any reminder on my part, I got an intimation from the English friend who was to be Colonel Roosevelt's host in London that Colonel Roosevelt had written to him to say that this promise had been made and that he wished time to be found for the fulfilment of it. I saw Colonel Roosevelt once soon after he came to London. The day was arranged and at the appointed time we met at Waterloo Station. We had to ask the newspaper reporters not to go with us, not because it made any difference to Colonel Roosevelt, but because birds are not so tame, or perhaps I should say are more self-conscious than public men and do not like to be photographed or even interviewed at close quarters, and it was necessary, not only that Colonel Roosevelt and I should be alone, but that we should make ourselves as inconspicuous and unobtrusive as possible.

So we went alone and for some twenty hours we were lost to the world. We went by train to a country station where a motor was awaiting us. . . .

We began our walk, and when a song was heard, I told him the name of the bird. I noticed that as soon as I mentioned the name, it was unnecessary to tell him more. He knew what the bird was like. He knew the kind of bird it was, its habits and appearance. He just wanted to complete his knowledge by hearing the song. He had, too, a very trained ear for bird songs, which cannot be acquired without having spent much time in listening to them. How he had found time in that busy life to acquire this knowledge so thoroughly it is almost impossible to imagine, but there the knowledge and training were. He had one of the most perfectly trained ears for bird songs that I have ever known, so that if three or four birds were singing together he would pick out their songs, distinguish each, and ask to be told each separate name; and when farther on, we heard any bird for a second time, he would remember the song from the first telling and be able to name the bird himself.—From "Fallodon Papers," by VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Treasures in a Museum

"The Kensington Museum! Surely it can't be! Why, it is the very place I have been looking for for hours past. . . . Come! sober scholar, gay flaneur, or ignoramus (it is all the same), rest, and drink in the fascinations of these armies of priceless china, silver, glass, pictures, and furniture which shine, and glint, and sparkle, and peep, in tantalizing invitation! Here are rare editions: historic relics: miniatures, lace, statuary—in short, a banquet to suit all tastes; and here, more particularly, in the least prominent position, is a unique collection of musical instruments, hiding their heads in remoteness. . . .

Look at this old virginal, encased in what was once rich red velvet but now faded and worn with the touch of many a vanished hand! Behold those keys, brown with age! Yet these were once white and responsive to the taper fingers of that most consummate diplomatist, Queen Bess. . . .

A little farther—in an obscure corner—is the fiddle said to have belonged to James I of England, and almost beneath it is a cast of the beautifully carved violin which is generally supposed to have been given to the Earl of Leicester by Queen Elizabeth. Facing this is Handel's harpsichord, a plain, workmanlike little instrument of neutral tint, and, and—can it be? or—is it only the shadow of that pillar there that deceives us into imagining that we see a misty outlined figure near the keyboard?

At first it appears to take the form of a little child, stretching his small fingers with loving patience from note to note, while now and again he glances timorously round, as though fearful of detection.

Surely now it is Mr. Handel himself: this man before us, in full bobwig and handsome habiliments, can be no other than the successful favorite of the highest in the land. There he sits, with an expression of "Vat de tevil do I care!" on his face, hammering out "The Harmonious Blacksmith." . . . The groping fingers continue to pour forth that exquisite flow of music, which is with us now and will remain always, for his name is

One of the few immortal names
That were not born to die.

—OLGA RACSTER, in "Chats on Violoncellos." (London: Laurie. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

By Ashen Roots the Violets Blow

Now fades the long last streak of snow,
Now burgeons every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And drown'd in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream or distant sea;

Where now the seamew pipes, or dives
In yonder greening gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and brood, that live their lives

From land to land; and in my breast
Spring wakens too, and my regret
Becomes an April violet,
And buds and blossoms like the rest.

—ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, in "In Memoriam."

Advertising

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the significant phases of business in the past decade or two has been the rise of what has come to be known as "big business." Some of its characteristics have been: the complex organization of many small units over an extended territory; the standardization of products and productive labor; the dominating control of these elements of industry by a few; and lastly, and far from the least important, the widespread development of advertising. The power of advertising in business, the extent and nature of its influence, perhaps have not been appreciated by many. But in recent years there has been a growing awakening to the good and the bad influences of advertising. It is important to be well-informed as to both, for one's protection and well-being.

Advertising is a legitimate part of business. The term is derived from the Latin verb *advertere*, "to turn to." Our English verb "advert" means to "turn the mind or attention to." The rightness, the honesty, of advertising can oftentimes be determined by the openness, sincerity, and directness of its appeal. From the purely human standpoint, honest advertising is that which states without exaggeration, misrepresentation, or false implication the qualities of a given product or service.

From the standpoint of Christian Science, however, the consideration of advertising assumes a far higher aspect. One of the basic teachings of the Science of Christianity is that one's thinking not only constitutes his own experience, but bears an influence in the world. Our adverting, or turning our thoughts to anything, is in a sense an influence of advertising. Likewise, whatever influence adverts or turns our thought to something, is also a phase of advertising. In other words, each one's thinking is a form of advertising.

Christian Science teaches us to advert or turn our thought to God, who is infinite Mind, Spirit, Love. If we look to infinite Mind for spiritual, right ideas, our influence will be good. Because God is Spirit, His manifestation is spiritual, never material. Because God is divine Principle, His universe is perfect and harmonious. Because God is Life, all that He creates expresses unceasing, uninterrupted existence. Then all that is material is illusory, temporary, and mortally mental. The consciousness of divine Truth gives us a sense of balance, making it possible to differentiate between what is humanly necessary and what is nonessential.

Sin is always unnecessary. The enticements of materiality are mere beliefs of the carnal mind. Whatever argues for satisfaction, pleasure, or happiness in personal sense indulgence is the advertising of mortal mind, or material sense. Its arguments are misleading, deceiving, and utterly groundless, for evil does not satisfy or give happiness. Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 58), "Unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity,—these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength, and permanence." By that consciousness imbued with Truth and Love, the alluring temptations concocted and presented by material sense are seen to be delusive specters—mere blatancies advertising mortal mind's burlesque of real happiness.

Because Christian Science lifts thought into the realm of spiritual harmony, human experience is correspondingly benefited, as is evidenced in better health, saner habits of living, and wider enjoyment of good things. Fear of matter and error is lifted, in demonstration of Jesus' words, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on." The alert student of Christian Science knows that whatever suggestion of inharmony is presented, through whatever means, it is always to be met with a denial of its claim to influence or power. With discerning wisdom he knows and endeavors to prove that error has no medium, no channel, no message of necessity or attraction to harm or control the child of God. Because the suggestions of evil are wholly false, they can take no root whatever in true consciousness, and thus the arguments of error cannot obtain a foothold in God-protected thought either by repetition or by singular boldness.

On page 113 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy has written this helpful message: "He who refuses to be influenced by any but the divine Mind, commits his way to God, and rises superior to suggestions from an evil source. Christian Science shows that there is a way of escape from the latter-day ultimatum of evil, through scientific truth; so that all are without excuse."

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough

Macaulay, who wrote the history of England for the first forty-two years of Sarah Churchill's life, loved William III and hated the Duke of Marlborough. He could only whitewash his heroes by blackening his villains, and so we will hope he is right about William; but we know he was often wrong about the Duke and about Sarah his Duchess. . . .

It was not easy to love the Duchess of Marlborough—at least after she came to power and great place. Almost as well might you set out to install the mountain torrent in your garden. Or so it seems to us now. Yet she was loved, almost as passionately as she was hated, which is saying a good deal. And by one of the greatest men in Europe, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, her husband, she was loved with a depth, a constancy and a passion that it is given to few women to have and to hold. . . .

Her girlhood passed in a world from which the last enchantments of the middle age had not entirely fled, and her last disillusioned years were spent—though one may doubt if she ever quite realised it—in a world into which new enchantments had already been born. Wherever her shrewd old eyes looked they might see changes and her youth must have seemed very far away.

Seeing the short, dapper, unromantic figure of George II, she might muse over the house of Stuart and the divine right of kings—"the right divine to govern wrong" it was called later by a satirist of her own name. But on that December night when James II crept down the secret stairs of Whitehall palace and took coach for Sheerness he threw into the Thames more even than the Great Seal of England. The dark waters closed once and for all over that preposterous and romantic doctrine. A poor fisherman brought up the Great Seal in his net. But all the king's horses and all the king's men could not restore a divine right to the throne. Sarah Churchill was twenty-eight when that happened, and she lived to see the birth of the no less preposterous but less romantic doctrine of the divine right of the man in the street. It is doubtful which of the two would have incurred her fiercer contempt.

But the divinity that hedged a king was not the only divinity that was to lose its worshippers in these years. The old beliefs were everywhere being attacked by the advance guard of scientific discovery and that scepticism which is the result of increased knowledge. Almost until now the frontiers of knowledge had been held to be well-defined, and Bacon, the greatest intellect of the preceding age, had taken all knowledge to be his province. He must have been the last man who could say as much with sincerity. And as is the way of changes, the new things advanced over the ruins of the old, and during the childhood and youth of Sarah Jennings many of the old credulities and superstitions had begun to lose some of their potency.—KATHLEEN CAMPBELL, in "Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough." (London: Thornton Butterworth. Boston: Little Brown.)

The Laborer

Locked in its narrow cell, the seed
Is on its April business bent.
Here is a laborer, indeed,
Painstaking and most diligent;

Employing, with a patient thrift;
Materials of sun and shower,
That in due season it may lift
The brief extraordinary flower!

SARA HENDERSON HAY.

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Financial: News and Comment

Stocks Generally Rise Moderately To Higher Ground

Railroad Issues in Lead With Small Changes in Other Groups

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Stocks and staples displayed no runaway tendencies today, but neither did they show any inclination to yield ... steady to firm positions.

Predominant bullish sentiment appeared to be tempered by caution. Washington developments, including efforts to settle various strike problems, apparently were the principal market influences.

Most of the rail shares got up around a point. Among these were Santa Fe, Union Pacific and N. Y. Central. The aircrafts were relatively active with Douglas, Sperry, Curtiss-Wright and Wright Aeronautical firming fractionally to around a point.

Consolidated Gas and some of the other power stocks were up about as much. Case, Chrysler, Western Union, General Motors and Johns-Manville were moderately higher.

American Telephone, ex-dividend, was virtually unchanged, as was U. S. Steel. The metals and alcohols were about the same.

Late dullness encouraged mild profit-taking after forenoon improvement of fractions to around a point. Santa Fe, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Gas and General Motors were moderately higher.

Automobile Labor Situation

Wall Street was inclined to attach more importance to the automobile labor hearings that started today than to the stock exchange control bill or to the growing movement for shorter working hours and higher wages.

While hope was expressed that the strike situation would be settled, most market commentators were of the opinion that some stock groups would continue to hesitate until threats of a tie-up in the motor division are obviated.

The action of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in recommending to its members the inauguration of a 36-hour week with compensating wage increases was seen as a step toward coöperation with the Administration in its campaign to expand employment. Much interest was expressed in the announcement of the Ford company that it had already adopted the higher wages-shorter hours program.

Bonds Generally Firm

Although demand for bonds today lacked the vigor shown in recent sessions, values in the corporate list were generally firm. Some of the recent favorites pushed up moderately to new highs for the year.

Sharp gains scored since Monday in some of the secondary ratings had a tendency to encourage realizing, and buyers in the high-grade division were less eager to pick up desired issues on a rising market.

In general, however, the corporate issues held their newly gained ground. Fractionally higher prices were paid for such issues as International Telephone 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Western Union 5s.

In the rail group small improvement featured some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Milwaukee, Great Northern, New York Central, Southern Railway and Pennsylvania.

The U. S. Government market was a comparatively small affair during the early trading, although a fair turnover at slightly higher prices occurred in Treasury 3s and 3½s. The general price range of Governments was 3-32s of a point down to 4-32s higher.

Trading was of limited volume and fluctuations were narrow in most foreign issues. German Government loans stood up better as selling dried up, but they rallied only narrowly against their recent losses. Canada 4s and Japanese issues recorded modest gains. Belgium 7s and Australia 5s had slight dips.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28½	29½	Manhattan	31⅞	33⅞
City	30⅝	32	Public	29	32
Commercial	125	150	Trade Bank	22	30
Fifth Av	1090	1190	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1635	1700			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	64½	70	Fulton	235	265
Banca C I	144	175	Guaranty	342½	350
Bk NY&T	345	400	Irving	17½	19½
Bronx	6	9	Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	90	100	Law Tle&G	2¼	4
Cn Hanover	130	140	M'facturers	22⅜	24⅜
Chemical	40	45	New York	100	115
County	34½	40	Title Guar	10¾	14
Empire	19	22	Unit States	1690	1700

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	33	35	Merchants	260	280
N Shawmut	23	25	Second Nat	85	92

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	48¼	52	Harris T&S	225	250
First Nat	117½	122	Northern Tr	345	380

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	37	42	Home	21½	23
Am Alliance	18	22	North River	19½	21
Am Ameren	19⅜	21	Spgfld Fire	90½	94
Hartford	50½	54	U S Fire	37	40

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.88⅝	.89¼	.88¼	.88¼ —	⅛
July	.88⅛	.89⅜	.88⅜	.88⅜ —	⅛
September	.89¾	.90⅜	.89⅜	.89⅜ —	⅛
Corn					
May	.51¼	.51⅞	.51	.51 —	¼
July	.53⅛	.53⅝	.52⅞	.53⅛ —	⅜
September	.55	.55¼	.54¾	.54¾ —	⅜
Oats					
May	.34¼	.34½	.34¼	.34⅜	
July	.35	.35¼	.35	.35 —	⅛
September	.35¼	.35¼	.35	.35	
Winnipeg Wheat					
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
May	.69	.68¼	.68¼	—¾	
July	.70⅝	.69½	.69½	—¾	

Atlas Plywood Profit

Atlas Plywood Corporation and subsidiary report net operating profit of $81,316 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1933.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 14	Mar. 13
11⅛	6⅝		Adams Express	3000	10⅝	10⅛	10½	10	
34⅜	16	.1	Adams Millis	1700	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	34	
11¼	7⅜		Addressograph	300	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	
7⅜	5⅝		Advance Rumely	400	6¾	6	6¼		
9⅜	6⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8	8	8	8¼	
106⅛	95⅛	3	Air Reduction	600	98	97½	97½	98	
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜		
32⅜	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2900	21⅝	20¾	20¾	20⅞	
3¼	2¼		Alleghany Corp	9700	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
14⅜	8⅛		Allegh pf ww $xx	900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼	
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1800	151	150½	150⅝	150½	
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	2000	20¾	20	20⅛	20⅛	
30⅛	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	300	16	16	16	16¾	
7¾	4		Amal Leather	600	7¾	⅞	6¾	7¾	
65	35		Amal Leather pf	100	44	44	44	45	
60⅜	41⅜	3	Amerada	200	48⅜	48	48	48¾	
33	23¼		Am Ag Ch Del	1400	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	30	
22	14½		Am Bank Note	600	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	
12¾	7⅝		Am Beet Sugar	400	11	11	11	11	
38	26	.9	Am Brake S&F	900	32⅜	32½	32½	33¼	
107	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	130	104	104	104	104	
107¾	94⅛		Am Can	4700	101⅜	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	
142	26⅛	7	Am Can pf	100	142	142	142		
33⅞	23⅝		Am Car & Fdry	1400	29¾	29⅜	29½	29¾	
12¼	6⅝		Am Chain	100	10½	10½	10⅝	10	
55	40¼	3	Am Chicle	100	53	53	53	54¼	
62½	47⅝		Am3Com Alcohol	1000	51¼	50½	50⅝	50⅜	
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	600	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾	
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	6700	11⅛	10½	10½	10⅞	
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	600	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	14	13⅝	13⅞		
22⅝	17⅛	*1	Am Hawaiian	3700	21¾	21¼	21¼	21⅜	
10⅛	7¼		Am Hide & L	1700	10⅝	9¾	10⅜	9½	
42	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	2200	42	39⅝	41	39½	
10	6⅛		Am Ice	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	
11	6½		Am International	700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13¾	9¾		Am La France	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6¾	4		Am La Pr pf	800	6¼	6	6		
38⅜	26⅛		Am Locomotive	700	38¾	36⅛	36½	37	
74¼	50		Am Loco pf	200	74	72	73	74⅜	
27⅜	18		Am Metal	900	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24½	
34	21	1½	Am News	170	34	33¾	33	34⅜	
12¾	5⅜		Am Power & Lt	7000	10¼	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
29⅜	13⅜	1½	Am. P&L 6% pf	700	26½	25½	26½	26	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am. P&L 6% pf	400	22¼	22	22¾	22	
17⅜	13⅜		Am Radiator	5900	15¼	14⅞	15	14⅞	
117½	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	116	116	116		
28¾	17½		Am Rolling Mill	4900	25⅝	24¾	25	26	
50	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	49½	49	49		
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	25	25	25		
51¾	41¾		Am Smelt & Ref	4000	46⅞	45⅝	45⅞	45¾	
114	100		Am Smelt & R pf	100	114	114	114	112½	
84½	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	83½	82½	82½	84	
26½	19¼		Am Steel Fdries	900	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	30	75	75	75		
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	54½	52½	54⅛	53	
129¾	107¾	*9	Am Tel & Tel	4700	121½	120¼	120⅝	123¼	
28⅜	23⅜		Am Type F pf	20	23	23	23	23⅞	
27⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	18000	21¾	21¼	21¼	21⅝	
17½	11⅜		Am Woolen	1700	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝	
83¾	61⅝	*	Am Woolen pf	400	76⅜	76⅛	76¼	77	
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap ct	9000	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅛	8¼		Am Writ Pap pf	990	14⅜	14⅛	14½	13⅞	
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7½	7¼	7½	7	
50¼	37½		Am Zinc Le&S pf	300	50	45	50		
17⅜	13½		Anaconda Cop	4000	15⅛	15	15	16½	
7¼	5		A P W Paper	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1900	33	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	
88	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	87	87	87	87½	
6⅞	4¼		Armour Ill A	2700	6¼	6	6⅛	6	
3⅜	2¼		Armour Ill B	900	3	3	3	3	
64¼	55		Armour Ill pf	2000	61	59⅜	60¾	61	
8⅜	3⅝		Arnold Constable	900	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	
18¾	11⅜		Asso Dry Goods	2000	17¼	16⅜	17	16½	
75	50		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	75	75	75		
72¼	54		Atchison T&SF	6000	69½	68	68½	67¾	
85½	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	400	82½	81¾	82½	91	
54⅞	39	*	Atl Coast Line	400	50⅜	50¼	50⅝	50	
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	3000	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	32	
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	100	53	53	53	52¾	
99	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	99	99	99	98½	
16¼	7½		Atlas Tack	2000	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
58	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	8700	58	55½	55½	53⅝	
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	1000	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
7⅜	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	9000	8½	8¼	8¼	8½	
16	11		**—B—** Baldwin Loco	9700	14½	13⅜	13⅜	14⅞	
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	100	55	55	55	54½	
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	7000	31¾	31¼	31⅜	31⅛	
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	400	34¼	34	34⅛	34	
48⅝	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	42¾	
6½	3		Barker Bros	1000	6¼	6	6	6⅛	
36	16¼		Barker Bros pf	270	36	35½	36	35½	
10	7⅜		Barnsdall A	1700	8¾	8½	8¼	8⅜	
18	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	400	15½	15¼	15½	15¼	
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	60¼	60¼	60½	60	
14¼	8¾		Belding Hem	1400	13¾	13½	13½	13½	
16½	12⅛	1½	Benefl Ind L	11000	1-16½	16	16	16	
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	1700	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	600	33½	33	33	33½	
49½	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	3000	44¾	43⅜	43⅝	44	
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	200	77½	77¼	77¼	78½	
40	27	16	Bigelow Sanford	540	38¾	36½	36½	37	
26	18		Bloomingdale	10	25	25	25		
98½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	98¼	98½	98¼		
68¾	55	3	*Bohn Alum & Br	700	60½	60¼	60¼	59¾	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4000	24⅞	23⅞	24	24½	
28⅝	20¾	1	*Borg Warner	2900	26¼	25⅞	25⅝	26	
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1900	16	15¾	15⅞	16	
36¼	30		Brooklyn Man T	4000	33¾	32	32½	32	
87	72½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	85	85	85	86½	
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	73¼	73½	73⅛	73¼	
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	60	60	60		
10⅜	7		Brunswick Balke	400	9	8¾	8¾		
9⅜	6⅜		Bucyrus Erie	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12	12	12	11½	
7⅝	5⅜		Budd Mfg	500	6¼	6	6	6¼	
37⅜	25		Budd Mfg pf	50	31	30½	30½	31	
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Wheel	1200	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	
15½	7⅜		Bullard	400	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	20	12	11	11½		
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	1300	17⅜	16⅜	16⅝	18⅜	
3⅞	2⅛		Bush Terminal	200	3½	3½	3½		
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2½	2½		
32¾	21⅞		Byers	600	28⅝	28	28	28	
13¾	⅞		**—C—** Callahan Z & L	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½	
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	1500	15⅜	15	15	15⅜	
6⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	700	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
29¼	24¼	1	Canada Dry	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	
18¼	12⅜		Canadian Pacific	7200	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
33	28½	2	Cannon Mills	700	33¼	33	33	33¾	
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	130	31½	30½	30½		
88	70	5	Caro C&O st	50	88	88	88		
86¾	65⅜		Case Thresh	2500	75⅜	73¾	73¾	74½	
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	110	72	72	72		
32¾	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1200	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30½	
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	2500	41½	40¼	40¾	40¼	
4⅜	2¼		Celotex Co	100	4	4	4		
14⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf	380	13¾	12¾	13	13¾	
32⅛	25	1½	Central Agoirre	500	28¾	28½	28½		
13⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	500	11½	11¼	11⅜	11½	
40¼	32⅜		Cerro de Pasco	1900	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	36½	
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed	200	6¼	6¼	6¼		
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	42⅝	41¼	42⅛	40¾	
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6500	45⅜	45	45	44⅞	
8	1⅝		Chi & E Ill pf	600	6	6	6		
2⅛	2⅛		Chi & Gt West	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	600	11⅝	10⅜	11	11	
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	700	7⅜	7	7	7⅛	
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	2400	12	11½	11½	11½	
15	6⅜		Chi & N'western	5400	14⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅞	
28	13¼		Chi & N'west pf	800	25½	24½	24⅞	24⅞	
9⅞	4¼		Chi Pneu Tool	700	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
22⅜	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	20	20	20	20½	
6¼	2⅜		Chi Rock Isl & P	900	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5	
8	3⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	300	7½	7	7	7	
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	800	28½	28½	28½	28½	
11⅝	6		Childs Company	300	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	
60⅝	49⅞	1	Chrysler	21700	55	53¾	54	53⅝	
78⅝	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	77¼	76½	77¼	78	
1¼	⅜		City Stores vte	100	1	1	1	⅞	
2⅛	⅞		City Stores	800	1½	1½	1½	1½	
21⅝	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	800	17½	16½	16½	17	
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	2200	39¾	39	39½	39	
18⅜	9¾		Colgate-Palm-P	8200	17⅞	17¼	17¼	17¾	
87	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	87	87	87	86½	
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	1400	25¾	25½	25½	25	
8¾	3⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	600	7¼	7¼	7¼		
40¾	27		Colo & Southern	530	37	36	36¾	36	
33¾	20		Colo & So 1pf	100	29	27½	29	28	
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	14600	17¼	16½	16⅞	16¾	
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pb B	30	64	63	63	63	
27¼	23		Columbia Pic vtc	1400	27½	25¾	26½	25½	
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	2200	70¼	69¾	69¾	69¾	
32	18½		Comm Credit	2800	32	31½	31¾	31½	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	28	28	28		
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	99	98	98		
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	44¾	43¼	43¾	43	
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2200	57⅜	56⅛	56⅝	56	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	5800	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	27¾	
3¾	1¾		Comwlth & So	32600	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
44½	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	41	40½	40⅞	41½	
10½	7¾		Conde Nast Pub	200	9	9	9	9¼	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	900	29¾	28¼	28¼	28¾	
5¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17½	10⅜		Consol Film 1 pf	500	16½	15¾	16½	16¼	
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	3500	41½	40¼	40½	40⅝	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	89	88½	89	88⅝	
4⅜	2½		Consol Laundries	200	3	3	3		
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	10700	13¼	12¾	13	13	
6¾	2¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
2¼	⅞		Consol Textile	1900	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	
9½	6½		Container A	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
4½	2⅜		Container B	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3½	
14⅝	7		Cont Bak A	500	13¼	13	13	13	
23⅜	1		Cont Bak B	1700	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	3200	80	79	79	79	
11¾	7½		Cont Dia Fibre	200	10	10	10		
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insur	900	32¼	32	32	32	
2⅜	1¼		Cont Motors	1800	2½	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
20¾	16½		Cont Oil	9200	19½	19	19	19	
84½	71	3	Corn Products	700	73	72½	72½	73	
9⅞	3¾		Coty	900	8	7¾	7¾	8	
35	26	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32¾	32¼	32¾	32½	
15	8		Crosley Radio	500	14¾	14¾	14¾		
36¼	29¼		Crown Cork & S	300	31¼	31¼	31¼	32½	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	39	39	39	39¾	
4¼	3⅞		Crown Zellerback	1400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾	
38⅝	21⅜		Crucible Steel	300	34	33⅝	33⅝	34	
3⅛	1⅞		Cuba Co	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10½	3¼		Cuba Ry pf	20	6¾	6	6¾		
9⅜	3½		Cuban Am Sug	700	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	7½	
47¾	20½		Cuban Am S pf	10	37	37	37		
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	46½	45⅜	46	45¼	
25	13½		Curtis Publishg	2500	25	24¼	24¼	24	
70½	43¾		Curtis Pub pf	600	70⅜	70¾	70⅝	70	
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	13700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
11	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	8200	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	200	18¾	18¼	18⅜		
34½	26½		**—D—** Deere & Co	1000	31½	31	31	31½	
73½	53		Del & Hudson	1600	67	64¾	65¾	64¾	
33⅜	23⅛		Del Lack & W	5200	30⅝	29⅝	29½	30⅜	
11⅞	5⅝		Denver & R G pf	300	10¼	10	10	9½	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	81	81	81	80	
49½	29	1½	Devoe & Rav A	500	47	45	47	45½	
28½	24⅝	1	Diamond Match	300	25	25	25	24⅜	
31½	25	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30	30	30	29¾	
38⅜	32	1†	Dome Mines	3300	37⅜	36½	36⅝	37	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	21800	26¼	24⅞	26½	24⅜	
11½	7½		Dresser B	900	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	2800	99⅜	98	98	98½	
119¾	115	6	du Pond deb	600	119⅝	119¾	119⅝	119¾	
99½	90	*5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	
93¾	79	3	**—E—** Eastman Kodak	100	89¼	89¼	89½	89¾	
133	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	131¼	131½	131¼		
22⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	1500	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
19¼	11⅝		Eitingon Schild	600	18	17½	18	17⅜	
31⅜	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	3900	30½	29½	29½	29¾	
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
7¼	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	600	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	7800	8¼	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
20¼	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	800	17	16⅜	16½	17	
19⅜	8		El Pw&L 6% pf	100	15	15	15	15	
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	46½	46½	46½		
1⅛	⅞		Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
3¼	1¼		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2½	2½	2½	3½	
63	15	2	Endicott Johnson	100	59½	56½	59½		
135	120	7	Endicott John pf	110	125	124¾	124¾		
8⅜	4½		Engineers Pub S	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	
23½	13¾		Engineers P S 5pf	100	19	19	19		
24⅞	13⅝		Erie RR	3600	23	21¾	22⅝	21⅞	
27⅞	16		Erie RR 1pf	1200	28⅛	27⅜	27¾	27⅞	
22	12		Erie RR 2pf	100	21	21	21		
14⅜	7⅛	2e	*Eureka Vacuum	100	12	12	12	13½	
23⅜	9		Evans Products	1400	21⅜	21	21	20¾	
9	4		Exchange Buffet	15000	8¾	8½	8½	8¾	
7⅜	4½		**—F—** Fairbanks pf	50	7⅝	7½	7⅝	8¾	
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	18	18⅛	18	18½	
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	40	83	83	89	84½	
1⅜	1		Fairbanks Co ct	300	1½	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	7¾		Fed Lt & Trac	11400

Financial: News and Comment

Keynes Believes Course of Yields On Bonds Is Down

Expects Cheap Credit in England and U. S.—Suggests 2½ P. C. Rate

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—When so prominent an economist as John Maynard Keynes expresses the opinion that the course of yields on long-term bonds is downward, investment analysts sit up and take notice.

If this prognostication is correct, it means that gilt-edged bonds are still cheap, despite current high levels, and that the United States Treasury will undoubtedly be able to refund its large floating debt on decidedly satisfactory terms.

Mr. Keynes recently expressed this opinion at the meeting of the National Mutual Life Insurance Co., of which he is chairman, in London. He felt that yields on long-term bonds, both in the United States and England, were definitely declining.

Wall Street experts, however, are by no means unanimously accepting Mr. Keynes' analysis, particularly as regards the United States. With gold reserves vastly expanded, and a huge credit base set up for future use, it is acknowledged that credit may well be cheap for some time to come.

On the other hand, continued cheap credit, it is pointed out, implies a balanced budget. Mr. Keynes' conclusion as regards the United States is evidently based on the belief that it will be possible over the next fiscal year to curtail governmental expenditures in this country, according to the schedule outlined in the President's budget message.

Even if this is done, the skeptics point out, it is not impossible that inflationary efforts to raise commodity prices may bring such a credit expansion as will tend to deplete excess bank reserves, and make money tight.

Nevertheless, the Keynes' theories have a considerable following and there is a notable tendency to expect that within the course of the next year the Treasury may be able to put a large part of its debt on a satisfactory long-term basis. It is pointed out that with the security markets and the banks under more rigid control, any runaway credit inflation which would tend to boost money rates can probably be prevented.

British bonds rose steeply, following the balancing of the budget and general fiscal house cleaning in 1932. The same thing happened in France in 1927, when the Republic finally managed to put an end to the long series of post-war deficits. In the past few months, with France again in the clutches of a fiscal crisis, money rates in Paris have been tightening again. Mr. Keynes suggests that inasmuch as British consuls held around 3 per cent for some 40 years before the war, and the market now seems to be facing a period of decreased opportunity for the investment of savings, an equilibrium rate may be found at about 2½ per cent.

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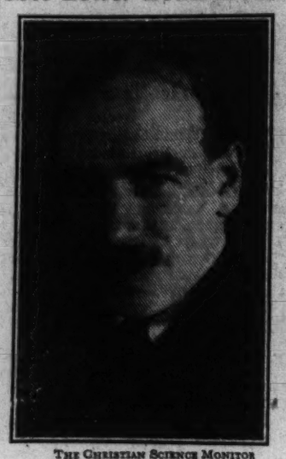
Sees Lower Bond Yields



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
John Maynard Keynes
Well-Known British Economist

I. M. M. Head Aims To Stop Cunard-White Star Lines Merger

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said today that I. M. M. attorneys have been instructed to seek a court injunction to restrain the Cunard Company, the Oceanic Company and others from proceeding with merger of the Cunard-White Star Lines.

Franklin returned today on the liner Majestic from Europe and charged that the right of the stockholders in the Oceanic Company had been violated. He also alleged that the new merger is "nothing more or less than a British national line, backed by the British Treasury to the extent of about £50,000,000 (normally about $250,000,000).

The I. M. M. Company holds all the shares of the Oceanic Company as security for the balance of approximately £2,350,000 ($11,750,000) still due for the sale of the White Star Line.

"Without consulting us and without any meeting of the shareholders," Franklin said, "the directors of the Oceanic Company entered into an agreement on Dec. 30, last, with the British Government and the Cunard Company. We were not advised regarding all the details of this agreement until Feb. 7, 1934, after being announced in the press. Our consent to the terms of the merger, which are very unfair to the Oceanic Company, and very beneficial to the Cunard Company, was then asked and we declined to give it.

"The Oceanic Company directors have now informed us that they propose carrying out the merger without the approval of their shareholders. We do not wish to be even remotely interested in a British national line, as our desire is to develop under the American flag exclusively."

Holders of Detroit Bonds Get Interest Payment on April 1

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Having distributed to City of Detroit depositing bondholders two-thirds of the interest which matured on their bonds for the period from July 1, 1933, through Dec. 31, 1933, the City of Detroit Bondholders' Refunding Committee announces that it is planning to make a similar distribution on April 1 to those depositors having coupons or registered interest due during the period beginning Jan. 1, 1934, through March 15, 1934. This distribution will be made to depositors of record March 20, 1934.

More than 91½ per cent of the bonds and notes to be refunded under the plan have now been deposited or pledged with the committee, of which B. A. Tompkins, vice-president of Bankers Trust Company, New York, is chairman.

The initial interest distribution, exceeding $3,400,000, was made to holders of more than $240,500,000 of bonds and notes, who had deposited with the committee as of December 15.

The committee expects to distribute at a later date the interest on deposited bonds which will become due between March 15 and June 30, 1934, as provided in the plan.

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Economists Urge Efforts to Curb Inflation Drive

Call Dies and Fissinger Bills 'Stupid and Dangerous' Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—The press and general public in the United States must throw their earnest support to the "sound-money" policies of the Washington Administration, or even President Roosevelt's veto may be unable to stem the new drive by Congress "toward the enactment of dangerous monetary laws," according to Dr. Walter E. Spahr, secretary-treasurer of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy.

If ever a President needed the support of sound-money men and others in his efforts to hold a "wild-moneyed Congress" in check, that time is now, Dr. Spahr asserts in a statement today.

Dr. Spahr scores the monetary program of the "so-called Committee of the Nation," characterizes the Dies and Fissinger bills as "stupid and dangerous" silver legislation and asserts that the proposal to pay the soldiers' bonus by the issue of fiat money "is the most dangerous aspect of the question."

Inflation Advocates Active

"Hardly has a 41 per cent devaluation of the dollar been effected before a new drive is launched by the so-called Committee of the Nation for further devaluation to 50 cents by raising the price of gold to $41.34 per fine ounce," he says.

"It is reported that this inflationist group has written letters to Administration leaders and members of Congress saying that the alternative to 'prompt restoration of our price level through immediate increases in the price of gold is a completely socialized state.' Although the monetary program of this Committee of the Nation has been condemned by the great proportion of the monetary economists of this country, the committee has been, and still is, exercising an extremely dangerous influence in this nation.

"Vigorous drives are also being made in Congress to press further and dangerous silver legislation on the President. Two silver bills—the Dies and Fissinger measures—were reported out of the House Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee on Saturday, and Speaker Rainey not only predicts their passage, but announces that he is 'for both measures.' Both bills are stupid and dangerous and can lead only to further monetary difficulties in this country.

Calls It Ugly Picture

"On top of this comes the renewed efforts of Senator Patman to inject $2,400,000,000 of flat money into circulation as a part of his eternal efforts to pay a bonus to the veterans.

"The question of paying the soldier bonus is one thing; the proposal to do it by the issue of flat money is another—and it is the most dangerous aspect of the question. It all makes an ugly picture.

"The advocates of the measure are obviously catering to certain groups. They are ignoring or are ignorant of the lessons of monetary history.

"At times like these, every effort must be made to strengthen the President's hands against these measures."

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, professor of international finance of Princeton University, is honorary chairman of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy; Dr. Ray B. Westerfield, professor of political economy, Yale University, is president.

Atlas Assurance Company Statement

MELBOURNE, Australia — The statement of condition of the Atlas Assurance Company, Ltd., of Melbourne is rather unique in its presentation.

The company which began business during the reign of George III shows the record of its operations as of the accession of the line of British rulers as follows:

At the Accession of	Income	Paid-up Capital and Funds
King George IV	£77,413	£280,121
King William IV	131,423	727,676
Queen Victoria	157,973	1,035,683
King Edward VII	700,134	2,381,081
King George V	1,369,379	3,301,318
And at Dec. 31, 1932	4,783,986	13,784,580
Investments in Australasian Field		883,403

The company handles fire, accident and marine insurance.

National Life's 1933 Business Up 10.4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14—An increase of $32,135,495, or 10.4 per cent, in business during the last year was reported at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the National Life & Accident Insurance Company, which declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents on each share of $10 par value stock.

The increase brought the total insurance of the company in force at the end of the year to $340,391,307. The main investment of the company for the year was reported to be United States and Tennessee bonds, which showed an increase of $1,278,141.

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Australia's Monetary Policy Keeps Prices Relatively High

Abandoning Gold Standard in 1929, Country Kept Currency at Discount Relative to Sterling, Raised Tariffs and Financed Own Deficits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 14 — That Australia has shown greater recuperative powers relatively speaking that any other country and that her climb upward and from the depression's depths is due in the main to the monetary policies her statesmen adopted, is the gist of an article in the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, just issued.

The article says in part:

In order to understand the tactics with which Australia met the depression it is necessary to recall the nature of her most important industries and the conditions with which they were confronted. Australia is peculiarly dependent upon primary production and that primary production, in turn, upon highly variable rainfall.

Financial Situation Complex

Within the past ten years the wheat crop has been as small as 114 million bushels and as large as 213 million bushels; the wool crop as small as 834 million pounds and as large as 965 million pounds, and butter production has ranged from 252 million pounds to 351 million pounds. These variations amount to 87, 16 and 39 per cent respectively. Prices for these export products are dependent upon world conditions. It does not follow that prices were obtained for small crops and low prices for large crops; in fact, the return received from her principal exports has fluctuated violently. In these circumstances it is difficult to maintain relative stability of economy.

The financial situation was no less complex than that of industry. The construction of a new capital, the social experiments of the government, and the extension of the government-owned railways had greatly increased government debt. Interest charges on this debt constituted the largest single item in the budgets. State and Commonwealth foreign debt alone carried annual interest charges of about £28 million. Australian exports were balanced by imports, leaving no margin to cover interest charges. Interest payments had to be covered by new loans. Federal government deficits between 1928-29 and 1930-31 rose from £3,193,387 to £20,407,625. Gold resources had been adequate as normal reserves, but were seriously depleted before a plan for dealing with the depression was accepted.

Tariffs Increased Sharply

Whereas Australia had been accustomed to finance her governments by loans in London, this was no longer feasible at a time when speculative demand had pushed the rate for New York call money to eight or ten per cent or more. By the end of 1929 drastic action was necessary. Government deficits had stretched local credit resources to the maximum and payments on loans in London had made serious inroads on gold reserves.

To reduce imports, tariffs were sharply increased. To secure the balance with which payments could be made it was essential that the productivity of the export industries be maintained even at the expense of special assistance. Further curtailment of imports and the required stimulation of exports were attained through monetary policy. Gold payments were abandoned at the end of 1929. For the succeeding year, exchange was maintained at a discount of 8⅓ per cent in relation to sterling. In January, 1931, it was allowed to go to 30 per cent discount, where it remained until Great Britain abandoned the gold standard, at which time a rate of 25 per cent discount in relation to sterling was established.

Prices Kept Relatively High

By this monetary policy internal prices were maintained at a relatively high level. Through the first eight months of 1930 the index of wholesale prices was less than 10 per cent below 1929. Throughout the rest of the year it averaged about 20 per cent of the 1929 level, reaching a low point of 23 per cent below that level in December. Throughout 1931 and 1932 it held very close to 80 per cent of the 1929 level, but it fell off to about a little less than 75 per cent of that level in the months from January to April, 1933. Since that time it has again recovered and throughout the rest of the year it held closely at a level, 80 per cent of that of 1929.

The policy mentioned, however, was directed not so much toward the control of internal wholesale prices as toward the maintenance of stability of export prices. Since 1929 the export price index of Australia has varied by less than 5 per cent. With this stability of the prices of export commodities, costs of production in the basic Australian industries were kept in proportion to internal and external prices. Unemployment was held within reasonable bounds and relatively high scales of wages and purchasing power were maintained. The cost of relief was correspondingly lower than in other countries, and government revenue was kept on a far higher basis than would have been possible if the earning power of Australian industry had been reduced by loss of export markets. As a further result of this monetary policy, the Government was able to finance its deficits within the country.

Throughout the depression there was no prolonged period of disequilibrium and disorganization in Australian industry. Productivity, wealth creation, buying power were maintained.

News Notes—Southern

Mining Operations—H. A. Guess, vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., has taken an option on a large mining tract at Smyrna, S. C., and has electrified the old Terry gold mine there in preparation for resuming operations on a large scale. This is one of the largest mining companies in the country, and the fact that it is beginning to develop some of the mineral resources of the Carolinas is an encouraging factor in the further development of mining in this area. It is also learned that the Lewis Wright operations in the vicinity of Concord will resume gold mining in the near future.

Cotton Land Reduction—Final figures on North Carolina's cotton "sign-up" campaign show that about 60,000 growers in this State have signified their intention to reduce the 1,250,000 acres heretofore devoted to the production of cotton by 38 per cent during the 1934 season. More than 50,000 have actually signed reduction contracts, while several thousand more have either applied for contracts or have them ready for affixing their signatures.

Textile Wages Rise—Wages paid South Carolina textile workers during 1933 exceeded by $9,398,000 those of 1932, and the value of textile products climbed $33,954,000 ahead of last year's figures, according to statistics compiled by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. This jump in the value of textile products was recorded in spite of a reduction in the total capital invested in plants in the State. The products value rose from $133,651,000 in 1932 to $167,605,000 in 1933, while reported capital dropped from $190,656,000 to $181,751,000, or $8,954,000. A climb from $33,179,000 to $42,577,000 in wages paid, exclusive of salaried employees, was effected simultaneously with a 10 per cent increase in employment.

Credit Associations—Every county in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida is now provided with a Production Credit Association, a statement issued by S. M. Garwood, commissioner of the Third Farm Credit Administration District, disclosed. A total of 116 production credit associations have been organized in the four states, each covering two to four or more counties, Mr. Garwood said. Their combined authorized capital stock is approximately $6,400,000, making possible total maximum loans of approximately $32,000,000.

Ginned Cotton—Cotton ginned in South Carolina last year rose from the 707,444 bales in 1932 to 723,444 bales, in spite of the Government's plow-up campaign, according to recent figures.

Holding Company Ruling—The Alabama Public Service Commission has issued an order for all utilities in the State that are controlled wholly or in part by holding companies, and all holding companies, to file with the service body full information regarding relationships between the utilities and their holding companies. Hugh S. White, president of the commission, said, however, no specific utility was under investigation. Relations of public utilities and their holding companies have been the subject of considerable discussion at public hearings in recent months during investigations of utility rates.

Shipping Activities—One hundred and fifteen vessels, with an aggregate net tonnage of 268,707 tons, entered the port of Mobile, Ala., during February, according to a report filed by Capt. C. H. Smith, harbormaster. These figures compare with previous periods as follows: January, 1934, 118 vessels, 282,972 net tons; February, 1933, 80 vessels, 184,669 net tons.

Glass and Pottery Demand—Pottery-plant officials returning to Clarksburg, W. Va., from the exhibition of the Associated Glass and Pottery Manufacturers at Pittsburgh, Penna., foresee an excellent trade outlook in this region. A total of $15,000,000 in orders for the industry as a whole was estimated for the year during the show.

Flood-Control Project—Active construction work has been started on the huge $12,000,000 federal flood-control dam in the Tygarts Valley River in Grafton, W. Va. Lieut. W. R. Winslow, resident government engineer of the project, announces that $3,000,000 is now available, and that CWA workers who are being forced out of employment under the national reduction program will be taken over for this work.

Bank Liquidation—Disbursement of $2,500,000 through an RFC loan to one Mississippi bank in liquidation is benefiting some 60 communities of the State. The loan, which retires preferred accounts in full and pays common depositors 60 per cent, effects 90 per cent liquidation of the bank, J. S. Love, state banking superintendent, said. Some 60 banks of rural communities which carried accounts with the institution are participating in the distribution.

Wool Sales Gain Somewhat During Week in London

England and Japan Chief Buyers—Activity Quiet Throughout U. S.

While there has been some improvement in the over-seas wool markets during the past week, there has been little change in the domestic market. Here, all branches of the trade are marking time.

There was a slight upward reaction in London and in the Liverpool East India sales at last week-end, which has carried over into the current week, although Bradford and the Continental markets are lagging rather behind London and the primary markets. The primary markets of the southern hemisphere still are leading the way, with Japan and England the chief buyers.

Along with the assertion of General Johnson that the several codes must be revised, there has been proposed a lowering of tariff rates for the sake of increasing foreign trade.

Protests are already being made against disturbing the wool tariff, which is one of the most intricate of the tariff schedules, in which the balance between raw and manufactured, or partly manufactured, goods may easily be thrown out of adjustment with resulting confusion and loss to the trade. Manufacturers for the most part are questioning the wisdom of still higher wages and shorter hours, as proposed under the NRA codes.

The sale of 1,000,000 pounds of wool, or less, during each of the two last weeks, compared with a normal average turnover in Boston alone of say 5,000,000 pounds, is prima facie evidence of the current lack of interest in wool at the present moment.

Prices are barely steady. Such small sales as have been effected have included a good many clean-up lots, which have been moved at prices which have been under what is nominally quoted and probably less than would have to be paid for sizeable lines of wool. There have been numerous small lots of bright quarter and low quarter-blood wools which have been moved around 35 to 40 cents in the grease.

In the finer wools there has been some demand for fine and fine medium territory and Texas wools in the clean range of 80@85 cents.

Interest of buyers throughout the West has lessened considerably in the last fortnight. Most of the wool which has been transferred from growers' hands has been on a consignment basis. Thus it is estimated that well over 2,000,000 pounds has been consigned in Arizona, against cash advances of 25 cents in most instances.

Carpet wools are slow and slightly reactionary.

Mohair is moderately active for the lower qualities. Prices are more or less deadlocked for the new clip, with dealers offering 35 cents and growers wanting 40 to 50 cents for adult hair.

American Sugar Shows $6,864,945 Income for 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—The report of the American Sugar Refining Company for 1933 shows refining profits, including cooperage and shipping, of $6,174,702, equivalent after depreciation to a quarter of a cent a pound on sugar handled.

Income from all sources was $6,864,945, leaving $3.67 a share for the common stock, after charges and preferred dividends, compared with $2.62 last year.

The report shows 946,624 long tons of raw sugar melted, the smallest volume in years, the refineries working only three out of four days.

Earl D. Babst, chairman of the board, says that "the effect of the decreased volume is not fully reflected in the refining profits, due to the advantage of slowly rising prices for raw sugar through almost eight months of the year, which is a favorable earning factor."

Besides regular dividends on the preferred stock, $2 was paid on the common shares in contrast with an annual average of about $7 paid since 1891 when the company was organized. Maintenance and repairs of $707,985 were charged to operations.

Loans to Texas Farmers Amount to $54,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, March 14—Loans totaling $54,000,000 have been made to Texas farmers and ranchmen since May, 1933, by various governmental financing agencies, according to A. C. Williams, general agent of the Federal Farm Credit Administration in Texas and president of the Federal Land Bank in Houston.

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By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leonard P. Ayres
Business Analyst and Banker

Slight Decline In Power Production In March 10 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Electricity production by the electric light and power industry for the week ended Saturday, March 10, was 1,647,024,000 kilowatt hours, according to figures released today by the Edison Electric Institute.

This was a decrease of 11,036,000 units from the week before, although an 18.4 per cent gain over the corresponding week of last year, when operations were still at a very low point as a result of the general slackening of all business movements.

An increase over the gains shown in the week of March 3 was registered in all sections of the country except in the middle Atlantic and Pacific coast areas. Output at present is moving up or down in a narrow range, depending on weather conditions, and generally starts upward when spring industrial activity commences.

Plan for Extending Railroad Bond Issue

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—A plan for extending the maturity of two subsidiary bond issues which are due June 1 next is announced by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co.

Because of business and market conditions, said Henry A. Scandrett, president of the road, the Milwaukee is not in a position to provide in the usual manner for the forthcoming maturity of $2,117,000 of Milwaukee & Northern Railroad first mortgage 4½s, and $5,072,000 of Milwaukee & Northern consolidated mortgage 4½s.

Holders are being asked to extend the maturity of both issues for five years at the rate of 4½ per cent. Holders assenting to the plan, the company's announcement said, will upon presentation of bonds for stamping receive payment in cash of the full six months' interest due June 1, 1934, and the sum of $50 per $1000 bond.

This cash disbursement would represent payment in advance of additional interest at the rate of 1 per cent annually for the period of such extension, "and in effect is equivalent to placing the bonds on an interest basis of 5.66 per cent."

Hopeful Outlook Seen in Forecast By Leonard Ayres

Cleveland Analyst Says Increasingly Active Business in Offing

CLEVELAND, March 14 (AP)—Increasingly active business during the first half of the year was forecast today by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, business analyst and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Continuing a "vigorous advance which began last November," business activity in February, he said, reached a point only 27 per cent below normal. He termed the gain from November's 34 per cent below normal, "a rather impressive improvement."

Colonel Ayres named three factors as appearing most immediately responsible for the current lift: (1) increased activity in the automobile industries; (2) a large increase in building construction; (3) cold weather which increased coal shipments, the use of electricity, and purchases of clothing and footwear.

Describing automobiles, steel, building, exports, textiles and rail freight as "six elements of business activity so important in our national economy that we may truly term them controlling factors," Colonel Ayres said all of them "have shown important recoveries from their lows for the depression."

Concerning the favorable outlook for the future, he asserted:

"Expenditures for publicly financed construction will increase rapidly up to the middle of summer, and they will be large, for the entire appropriation of $3,300,000,000 has now been allotted, but only a little more than one-tenth of it has so far been spent.

"Bonus payments to farmers will average about $100,000,000 monthly through April and continue at half that rate through the rest of the year. Total Treasury disbursements have been running this year at about $30,000,000 a day, and while that continues business will respond to the stimulus.

"We are now fully launched upon a great social experiment which will demonstrate whether or not public expenditures can generate a business revival which private enterprise can subsequently sustain."

He added that "the present prospects are that business will continue to be increasingly active during the first half of the year unless serious labor troubles should check production in the automotive industries. . . . The present outlook is hopeful."

In the same survey, Colonel Ayres asserted the Government's cotton reduction plan is to date a failure because of an unexpected increase in the crop yield of approximately 36 pounds per acre.

Baltimore Consolidated Gas Awards Contracts

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Preparing for the supply of electric power to the Pennsylvania Railroad for the electrification of its trains from the Susquehanna River through Baltimore to Washington, contracts in excess of $400,000 have been awarded by the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore to the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company.

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When We 'Sociable-ize'

Etiquette in Daily Living—18

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOWEVER busy one may be, a little niche of one's time may be spent profitably in mingling with our fellow beings in a purely social way, as such contacts bring a polish that others do not always give. Social contacts chisel off bumps and idiosyncrasies that are mannerisms and unpleasant peculiarities. In social life we put our best foot forward and that is exceedingly good practice for most of us. Society makes great demands on us. Here things are always agreeable—or at least must seem so. One is always satisfied with his lot—or at least must act so. It is a mark of good breeding that we conceal as well as control our moods. "A gentleman makes no noise, a lady is serene," Emerson says. We must "leave hurry to slaves."

Good society permits of no fits of sulks, no outbursts of anger, no abusive language, whatever the provocation may be. Again to quote from the same authority, "The person who screams or uses the superlative degree or converses with heat puts whole drawing-rooms to flight." If another is so rude as to offer personal criticism the well-bred man or woman receives it with equanimity and reveals no resentment. He has established habits of self-control which are of great value when he is taken off his guard. He himself is tactful and doesn't mistake brusqueness for honesty nor rudeness for frankness. He speaks only truthfully but he also knows that there are times when silence is golden.

Cultivating Dignity

The one who has been accepted into good society has found out that genuine interest in others is necessary to social success and that the self-centered person is usually the lonely one. "The secret of success in society is a certain heartiness and sympathy." He has found that the best way to win respect from others is through dignity and self-respect. He makes a point of expressing dignity through his bodily attitudes when sitting, standing or walking. He doesn't slouch, lounge or slump. Nor does he slink in the presence of important people under the mistaken sense that like Uriah Heep he is "so 'umble." He has learned that one way of shutting off impertinent remarks is through dignity of speech and by skillfully detouring to impersonal subjects.

He finds out that remembering names is a great social asset and he does not indulge himself by the excuse, "I just can't remember names!" Of course he could if he wanted to. But when one meets an unfortunate individual who still thinks he must forget names he doesn't further embarrass him by suggesting playfully, "Don't know who I am, do you?" Instead he says instantly, "I wonder if you remember me. I am John Smith. We met at Hot Springs last summer," thus pigeonholing himself quickly for the other's benefit. The one who has happy social relationships is never absent-minded nor does he fail to recognize an acquaintance, and he gives straightforward attention to the one who is speaking to him.

In business and in family life we often have to be tolerated. Society will have none of us if we will not take the trouble to qualify. Still again to quote from Emerson who puts it very strongly: "It hates corners and sharp points of character; hates quarrelsome, egotistical, solitary and gloomy people; hates whatever can interfere with the total blending of parties."

Host and Guest

"She sho does like to sociable-ize," said Sambo, speaking of his mistress, thus coining a neat word which covers the various relationships we are discussing. In our "sociable-izing" experiences we often find ourselves in the relationship of host (or hostess) or of guest. Etiquette offers much help in this relationship. "Hospitality is a great pleasure to people of a social nature and its obligations have a most refining influence," says one authority on etiquette. The constant desire of the host or hostess is for the welfare of the guest. A loving wish to bring happiness is a right motive.

"I think I'll give an informal tea," says Julia Doe to her friend, Miss Smartly. "It won't cost nearly as much as a formal reception, and I can pay off a lot of debts and get rid of a lot of people at one dose!"

This is smart business tactics, Julia thinks, but if those invited knew they were asked in order to be disposed of as quickly as possible in a cheap way, they wouldn't have much inspiration to come, would they? Julia Doe might do well to ponder the words of one acknowledged authority on human behavior who said, "I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift." Such a foundation could hardly fail to result in a happy and profitable occasion.

Suppose Mrs. Henry Brown has progressed a little further in her idea of hospitality than Julia and invites people from sincere and loving motives. She will do much bustling to set her house in order, of course. "See," says one writer, "in any house where virtue and self-respect abide the palpitation which the approach of a stranger causes. The house is dusted and all things fly into their places, the old coat is exchanged for the new." Such is the pleasurable excitement that prepares for guests. But when the guests say good-by and depart in two's and three's does Mrs. Brown want such expressions as the following to come floating back to her on the breeze: "What a charming hostess!" "What a lovely gown!" "Such handsome furniture!" "Such choice silver!"

A certain school of expression has always taught its students that any public appearance that left its audience delightedly gossiping about the performer was to that extent a failure. A worthy giving lifts the recipient above the personality of the giver and provides mental, æsthetic and even spiritual crumbs for thought to feed upon. The guests who leave Mrs. Brown's home lifted into a wider view, broader interests and lovelier ideals because of their presence there, will pay her a greater compliment than if they go away absorbed in cheap chatter about her manners, her clothes and her surroundings.

Invitations Should Be Definite

Etiquette not only helps us to gain a better attitude toward hospitality but offers many detailed suggestions as well, which help us to bring out harmony. For instance, invitations should be definite. Dateless invitations usually mean nothing and are just careless and insincere ways of trying to be a good fellow and at the same time of shifting the responsibility to another. Gillette Burgess, in an article called "The Educated Heart," quoted in a recent Readers Digest says: "No one with the educated heart ever said, 'Now do come and see me sometime!' The educated heart's way of putting it is apt to be, 'How about Wednesday?'" One is sure that the educated heart would also say, "I'll call you up!" or "I'll give you a ring!" instead of the often heard, "Call me up!" "Give me a ring!"

Besides issuing a definite invitation etiquette suggests that in the case of an overnight stay it is wise and kind to state just when it is to begin and end. Mrs. Nexttown invites Miss Smartly for a week-end visit which will include Saturday night dinner and Monday morning breakfast. Miss Smartly now knows just what is expected of her and makes her plans accordingly. Upon her arrival she makes early opportunity to let Mrs. Nexttown know just what time after breakfast Monday she will be on her way. She will not be persuaded to prolong her stay except under circumstances of vital importance.

More about hostess and guest will be considered next week.

[This series of 25 articles is appearing on Wednesdays.]

Drawn by Mulready for The Christian Science Monitor

Popular English Sports Models

The one at the left is made in yellow and brown tweed with a chamois leather waistcoat. The cape is of brown material lined with the tweed and is fastened to the shoulders with buttons of brown wood. The second figure wears a jerkin of cream suede over a dress of dull blue light-weight woolen material.

Learning the Use of Color

To Tone in With Your Own and to Govern Accessories

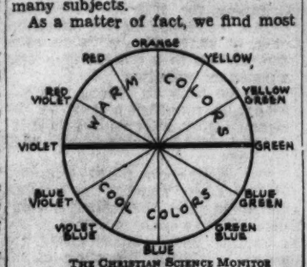
How to Look Your Best—2

By Ruth Kimball Denmead

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I OFTEN hear women express the thought that clothes are a bore and that they cannot be bothered or give them much time. Many of these women have a high intelligence and a thorough knowledge of many subjects.

As a matter of fact, we find most subjects more interesting when we have taken the trouble to understand them thoroughly. It is so with clothes. If you have not a great deal of time to give to clothes—know your subject; know the value clothes can be to you; know why some outfits are just right on you, while others are mere covering, and you will find it will facilitate your shopping greatly, also your appearance.



The Christian Science Monitor

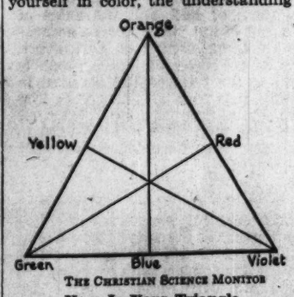
Warm and Cool Colors

You will not have the discouraging experience of giving time and money for a new outfit, to find it not looking as well on you as you had expected it to. You will know how to make the most of every outfit in adapting it for yourself. Make a game of it and play it with the zest you would play any favorite game. It is a joy to any woman (even if her ancestors are not Scotch), to find she has maximum result for time and money expended, whether it has been a small or large sum. To be correctly dressed, either for business or social life, gives one poise, courage and efficiency. If you do not believe it, put on a costume that you know is poor taste or unflattering and go into any crowd. You will find yourself mentally apologizing or trying to make yourself inconspicuous.

In the last few years, color has come into our lives in a greater scale. I am hoping to give you a clear enough understanding of color, in this and the next article, so you can apply it to yourself in selecting your clothes. Not only will it help you in selecting your clothes, but it will help you in your home; it will help you in a greater enjoyment of the color in the world around you.

Be Analytical But Not Critical

When you see a woman who looks well dressed, analyze her costume (especially if she is your type) and in your understanding you will know why she is so becomingly dressed. Be sure to keep this thought analytical or you will find yourself criticizing everyone's costume, which will spoil it for you. If you see someone who is becomingly dressed—try in your color knowledge to know why. Then you will not make the same mistake for yourself. As you educate yourself in color, the understanding of it will become a great joy to you. When you find something perfect in its color treatment, you will respond to it greatly.



The Christian Science Monitor

Here Is Your Triangle

Before I go further, I think it will be a help to you in understanding my following explanation and articles if I give you a simple definition of the words hue, value, and intensity. "Hue" is the name of the color, —such as red, blue, or yellow. "Value" means lightness through its gradation to darkness of each color—thus in materials it would be called shade. "Intensity" is purity of color, as brightness and darkness or as other colors mix with a color they lessen its intensity or pureness. Please fix these firmly in your mind, and as Tizzie Lish says, "Have you—or haven't you?"

I am going to ask you to draw a triangle, because it will give you a definite idea of the primary and secondary colors, which will place their relation in your mind. On each side place a name of a primary color, red, blue, and green. From the center of each side to a corner of the triangle draw a straight line. Blue and green combined form blue-green, so place that on the corne. opposite red. Red and blue combined form violet—place that opposite green. Red and green combined form yellow—place it opposite blue. These are called "complementary" colors.

Face, Hair and Eyes Furnish Color

Complementary colors are found by gazing at a pure color until the eye becomes fatigued. Then it will reflect another color, which is considered the first color's complement. There is also the use of intensity in color complements. If the first color is warm, aggressive, the complement will be cool and receding. These complementary colors are stimulating to each other when used together. They are usually difficult to use if of pure intensity or of equal proportions. Usually one of them should be greatly grayed or subdued, while the one of lesser area may remain brighter. A light value of one color may be used with a dark value of the complement—always have the darkest color at the bottom. If one uses a color of high intensity, use a small amount of it.

Remember in clothes, it is not necessary to put all of the colors into the costume. Your face, hair, and eyes also furnish color. Jewelry, a flower, hat, collar and cuff, or any accessory may furnish the needed contrast. In the colors on the triangle you have the basic colors from which all others are derived.

Now if you will draw a wheel and put 12 spokes into it, then add the colors as I have placed them here, you will quickly see that each color is a combination of the two on either side and the colors opposite are the complements of each other.

Make the line between violet and green very heavy, so it will divide the wheel in half. The colors above the line are known as warm colors, because they express warmth. Red is the warmest, orange next, and yellow last. In use in dress these colors are dominating; actually warmer because they absorb more heat rays; advancing—notice a poster in the distance and notice which colors you are conscious of first. They increase the size of an individual because of their active quality.

The colors below the heavy line are called the cool colors. Blue being the most definitely cool. Violet and green being on the border of equal combination of warm and cool colors—making them almost neutral in effect. I think this is the reason green is the one color that is most suited to both blondes and brunettes. It has color qualities that stimulate and suit both. Violet can only be worn by the brunette, if she has a clear skin without yellow in it.

Too Complete a Complement Forms Gray

Complementary colors combined form grays and sometimes brown. The value depending on the quantity of each color used. Thus complements used together will gray each other even if not mixed, as in paint. If you haven't a good imagination buy a color chart to help you place the colors in your mind. The colors on the chart will be as nearly pure in color as possible, but you must remember each color has a great range of values and intensities from dark to light. When I speak of colors combining do not fix in your mind the exact pure color on the chart, but think of the members of each color family. For instance, the orange family goes from dark brown in its dark shades, through orange, apricot into tans and eventually white.

There are many rules for combining colors. To be utilized to any great extent, these take a great deal of study or experience. I feel that if you study the simplest rules even a little it will help you in knowing what to add to a costume in accessories, to make it more becoming to you. In the three color combinations there are several simple rules to remember. Choose your color, follow its spoke to the center, then make a line to the colors on either side of its complement.

Try to remember, complementary colors enliven and enhance one another if not of the same intensity. If they are of the same intensity they gray each other. Related colors, if of the same value (lightness or darkness) will deaden one another. A pure color will deaden a grayed color unless it is a complement of the pure color. Light and dark colors combined bring out the beauty of each color and are usually becoming and pleasing to the eye. Be sure the dark color is dark enough to show definite contrast or it may succeed in making the light color look faded.

[More On Color Next Wednesday]

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

A Nutritive Addition to Soup

Add a small cup of oatmeal to the soup when cooking. This is a good way to give the children more food value and even the child who claims he does not like oatmeal will not know it is there.

When You Write

Please send all your inquiries and comments to the editor of this page and not to writers of the articles. The editor needs to keep in touch with all such inquiries and comments, and will of course pass them along to the writers for you.

10,000 Women Back at Work

In the 10-Year Plan of Business Women's Clubs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has asked that each member club in the organization find, at once, employment for at least eight women. If that is accomplished 10,000 women will be back at work this week, which marks the seventh observance of Business and Professional Women's Week.

That is only one objective, but the first one, of the projects on which this organization has embarked as a part of its Ten-Year Objective announced at the biennial convention held in Richmond, Va., in July, 1931.

In setting up this definite program the officers of the organization spent many hours in discussion and study. They remembered that a noted educator had said, "The truth is that the chief weakness of a democratic people is its unwillingness to set up remote goals and to strive to attain them."

They decided that, during the next decade, the members of the organization, who are women trained in logical thinking else they would not be eligible to membership, should "fit themselves," to quote from their statement, "to assume real leadership on economic problems, and their social implications, with a view toward helping in the establishment, through scientific methods, of conditions which assure to women, and to men as well, the fullest possible opportunity, and reward, for the development of whatever capacities they may possess."

Avoid Scattering

The writer of this article attended a meeting of a business and professional women's club recently when a communication from the national president was read in which she urged the members not to allow anything to creep into their programs or projects which did not definitely ally itself with the furtherance of the 10-year objective.

In their groups they are studying economic and social subjects and adding to that the important cultural and vocational development of the individual. They are following a plan of studying first local laws, conditions and opportunities, and then expanding their thought to include state, national and international problems.

In Line With Local Projects

It has been recognized that most of the plans of the United States Government looking toward reemployment, have been of greatest benefit to men, therefore this organization of women is, naturally, concentrating its influences on helping women who have, along with men, lost, temporarily, their means of earning a livelihood. That they are not attempting anything visionary or radical is shown by the warnings given in the pamphlet outlining the plan, which says: "The clubs should be especially urged to take part in and to promote local projects in line with this general program. They must be careful to stand for full consideration of all sides of a given problem, before committing themselves to a solution. Though other community leaders differ widely, our club leaders should in every instance maintain a highly intelligent and open-minded point of view.

"In shaping plans for community betterment (and this also applies to state and national affairs) business and professional women can make themselves a tremendous factor for progress, if in each instance they not only urge, but insist upon, the employment of experts when taking first steps in the promotion of any project."

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Victorian Centenary Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Victorian Centenary Section

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1934

Prince George to Visit Australia

Australian National Travel Association to The Christian Science Monitor

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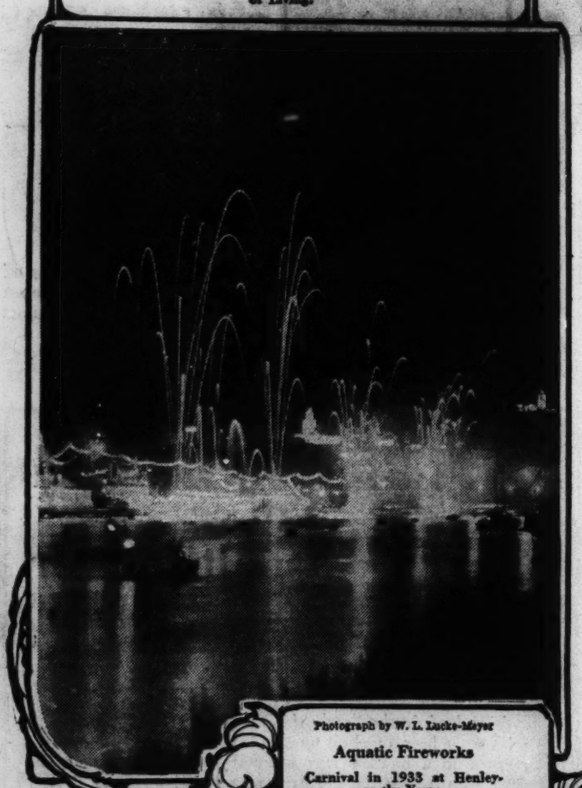

Photograph by W. L. Lucke-Meyer

Aquatic Fireworks

Carnival in 1933 at Henley-on-the-Yarra.

Carnival Months Mark Victorian Centenary

Prince George, fourth and youngest son of King George V and Queen Mary, will be Australia's guest of honor at a series of brilliant events arranged to mark the Centenary of Victoria and the capital city of Melbourne.

His arrival in Melbourne will coincide with the official opening of the celebrations on Oct. 18 of this year.

The outward journey, it is expected, will be made in a cruiser of the Royal Navy, and he will return to England in a ship of the Australian Navy.

Prince George, like his brother, the Prince of Wales, with whom he lives in London, is a bachelor and is credited with being the handsomest of the Royal Family. He has traveled in many lands, served in the British Navy, is a linguist and musician. His unassuming manner and keen interest in people and public affairs have made him popular throughout the British Empire and in European countries, America and Japan.

Brilliant success now is assured for Victoria's hundredth birthday party. The presence of a royal prince, particularly one noted for his youthful charm, provides a guarantee that visitors will flock to Australia from many parts of the world.

All the states are coöperating with Victoria in arranging a chain of carnivals, which Prince George will attend, throughout the Commonwealth. Sydney, with its setting of glorious harbor and perfect beaches, will stage a festival comprising many colorful events.

In drafting the Victorian program the centenary committee set out to cater for every possible taste. There will be pageants depicting the development of the state from the landing of the first settlers at Portland, the selection of a "site for a village" on the banks of the Yarra River by John Batman, down to the present day when that village has grown into a city of 1,000,000 people.

A spectacular yet solemn event will be the dedication by Prince George of the splendid Shrine of Remembrance. The shrine is a memorial to the thousands of Victorian soldiers who died in the war, and appropriately the ceremony will be performed at the eleventh hour of Nov. 11—the anniversary of the armistice. A great march of empire soldiers, sailors and airmen will mark this occasion.

Air Race Across World

The greatest air race in history will terminate in Melbourne a few days after Oct. 20—the date fixed for the departure of the contestants from England. Famous aviators from America, England, Europe and Australia already are preparing for the race, for which Sir Macpherson Robertson has provided prizes worth $75,000. The first man to reach Melbourne will win $50,000 and a gold cup worth $2500, the second $7500 and the third $2500. Prizes worth $15,000 will be allotted to handicap winners.

The world open golf championship will be contested at a 10-day meeting commencing Nov. 12, for which a purse of $25,000 has been provided.

Other sporting events will include navy, army and air-force competitions, amateur foot racing, school and college sports, rowing, motor and yacht racing, shooting, hiking and a championship sculling race.

Melbourne Cup

One of the great horse-racing events of the world, the Melbourne Cup, will be run at Flemington on Nov. 6, and to mark the centenary the stakes have been increased from $35,000 to $50,000. The Flemington race course is a marvel of beauty, and Cup Day is a great social occasion. This year the attendance should be around 150,000. Many other race meetings will be held during the celebrations in Victoria and other states.

Henley-on-the-Yarra is an annual river carnival, set this year for Nov. 24. It is one of the gay social events of the Melbourne season, carried on far into the night. Features are the decorated houseboats and canoes and a remarkable display of fireworks.

An all-Australian exhibition will commence on Oct. 13, and will cover manufacturing, gold mining, wheat, wool, fruit and other primary industries.

The great show of the Royal Agricultural Society will run for nine days from Oct. 18. Australia's finest sheep, horses and cattle compete at this annual fair, and the jumping events for horses always are thrilling. A series of county shows will be held during the celebrations.

Scouts' Jamboree

One of the biggest events on the program will be the Pan-Pacific Scouts' Jamboree, from Dec. 27, 1934, to Jan. 10, 1935. Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout movement, and Lady Baden-Powell will attend. A great camp to accommodate 15,000 scouts is being laid out near one of Melbourne's popular beaches. Scouts from England, Europe, Canada, United States, Japan and other countries have been invited.

A gathering of Girl Guides, estimated at 12,000, will be held coincident with the Scouts' jamboree.

A Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress will be held on Dec. 1, 2 and 3, and the Methodist Church of Australasia will hold a general conference in 1935.

Rotarians from all countries have been invited to a Rotary interstate area conference in March, 1935.

Music will have its place in the program. There will be an operatic season of eight weeks, chamber concerts and massed choral and band performances.

The Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science will hold a congress in Melbourne in January, 1935.

Program That Is Varied

In the long list of other official events are scheduled the Centenary Horticultural Show, covering wild and garden flowers, timber and fruit; international exhibition of photography, national eisteddfod, band contests, philatelic exhibition, bowling carnival, massed physical culture displays by school children and adults, massed choir and band performances, women's week, chess congress, empire knitting competition, exhibitions by the blind, deaf and dumb; southern hemisphere clay-bird championships, police carnival, exhibition of Australian paintings and fine arts, swimming championships, life-saving and surf display.

In addition to the official program, private enterprise has laid extensive plans for entertaining the hundreds of thousands of visitors expected in Melbourne during the six months of the celebrations.

An outstanding enterprise will be the Wild Australian Stampede, for which some of the greatest rodeo performers in the United States and Canada have been engaged. These include Indians, Mexicans and Russian Cossacks. Australia's greatest riders will compete against the visitors in a series of rodeos.

All the theaters will house companies of note, and, of course, private entertaining will be on a lavish scale.

Guidance for Visitors

Tourists who contemplate visiting the glamorous South Seas during the centenary celebrations may obtain detailed information and advice on routes from the Australian National Travel Association, a government-sponsored community movement which in recent years has done much to publicize the island continent. The association's representative in North America is Mr. Arthur O'Connor, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco. The head office is in Melbourne, London office at Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, and New Zealand office at D. I. C. Building, Wellington. —*Advt.*

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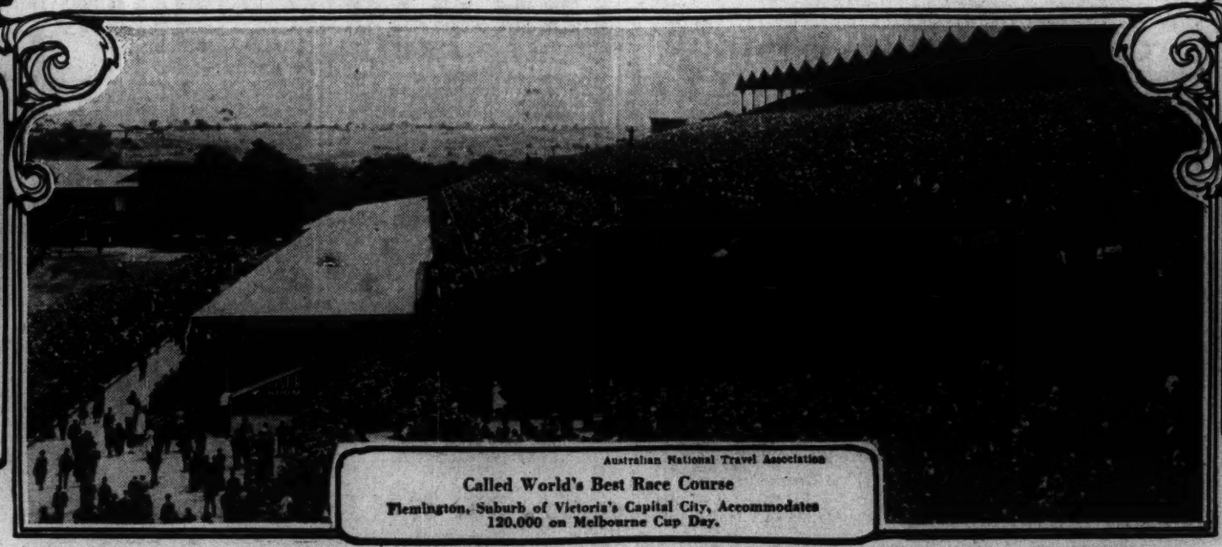
Hooray for the Jamboree!

Australian Boys Invite World Scouts to Centenary.



Australian National Travel Association

Called World's Best Race Course

Flemington, Suburb of Victoria's Capital City, Accommodates 120,000 on Melbourne Cup Day.

Golf, of Course

Scene at Commonwealth Golf Club, Melbourne, Where International Matches Will Be Held.

International Race of Planes for £15,000 Arousing World-Wide Enthusiasm

International Air Race to Melbourne Part of Centenary

Victoria's Organizations Have Varied Plans to Suit All Tastes

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Melbourne expects a big success for its 1934 Centenary, a success that will be accomplished by harnessing the enthusiasm and energy of all the people of the city and the State.

Plans for celebration of the Centenary have been afoot for more than a year, and the general mosaic can now be distinguished, although many features have yet to be brought into relief.

More than 4000 organizations, clubs and sporting bodies have been enlisted, and more than 100 definite special features have been arranged.

The organizers estimate that 55,000 interstate and overseas competitors and participants will visit Melbourne, apart from the many thousands of interested spectators and tourists.

A reservation of virgin forest has been set aside in the Dandenong Ranges, about two hours by car from the city, for a National Park, in which visitors may see the native fauna and flora of Australia in their natural settings.

Americans who have visited Australia have been entranced with the koala, the little "native bear"; the kookaburra, the lovable bird that laughs; that prize mimic, the lyre bird; the whipbird, the bower-bird, the mocking-bird, the bell-bird, the platypus; the toothless echidna; the well-known kangaroo and the smaller wallaby; and the big emu. These, and more, will be seen in this national reserve.

One of the first fixtures to attract world wide attention was the international air race from England to Melbourne, for the Macpherson Robertson trophy of £10,000 and a gold cup. It is open to any pilot in the world who has a flying license in his own country and whose machine has the certificate of airworthiness from the country of origin, and also conforms substantially with the normal category of the International Air Convention. This last stipulation was necessary because the United States, Germany and Spain are not yet members of the Convention, and it was essential that all competitors should have even conditions.

Entries are to close with Air-Commodore R. Williams, care of Royal Aero Club, London, in June, 1934, and the race will start simultaneously from various flying fields near London on or about Oct. 20.

Even in high quarters there was some criticism of the international aspects of the race. Leading civil airmen said that a mere speed race would be a gift to American manufacturers who are making aircraft of the Lockheed class, concentrating upon speed, whereas British manufacturers had concentrated more upon the general utility class.

To meet this criticism, Sir Macpherson Robertson, who gives the prize, insisted that the first to reach Melbourne in conformity with the conditions should get the £10,000. It was a fair open field and no favors; but to give other classes of machines a chance he gave a further £5000 for the machine which finishes with the highest number of commercial utility points.

A request has gone forward to the King through all the channels of imperial communication to send one of his sons to preside at the celebrations. Unofficial sources indicate that Prince George is to make the trip.

The royal visitor will perform the focal ceremony of the celebrations—the dedication of the Shrine of Remembrance, a noble edifice which cost the State, the city and the people £250,000 to build. The dedication will take place at 11 a. m. on Nov. 11, 1934, just at the moment when the Eye of Light strikes through a small aperture with a ray onto the Rock of Remembrance, in the Inner Shrine, upon which is engraved the text: "Greater Love Hath No Man. . . ."

It is estimated that 500,000 people, including the massed bands and choirs, will congregate in the domain which surrounds the Shrine.

The celebrations will include pageants through the streets; a river pageant; illuminations; naval, military and air tattoos; jamborees of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; a goodwill Pacific Relations Congress; an international golf match for a trophy of £5000, and many other international sporting and athletic events; inter-Empire test cricket matches for boys of the great public schools of the Empire; and visits by 10 chosen world celebrities who will be guests of the community. A vote of £5000 has been set aside for the expenses and entertainment of these celebrities. Further international guests will be invited by the State and Commonwealth Governments. One of these, it is believed, will be ex-President Hoover, who was a mine manager and engineer in Australia in his young manhood.

More than £60,000 of public money has been subscribed already for the organizing and publicity expenses.

Children will play a leading part. From the middle of October, 1934, to early in November they will give, in the famous Melbourne Cricket Ground, physical culture displays of a magnitude not attempted before, a massed band performance of boys' bands, renditions by massed choirs, an exhibition of technical and domestic arts, and a series of historical pageants designed from leading topics in Australian history.

Pioneers of Southern Seas

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Taming a Continent

Some of the Red Letter Days of Discovery in Australia. Most of the Names Around the Western Section Will Be Found to Be Dutch. Damfier, However, Was an Englishman. It Was He Who Reported a Mysterious Raccoon-like Creature That "Jumped With Its Forelegs" and Was Evidently One of the Kangaroo Tribe. De Vlanmingh of Holland Reported a Black Swan. Australia Was First Known in Britain as Terra Australio Incognita. It Was Named New Holland by the Dutch, Tasmania Being Known as Van Dieman's Land After Governor Van Diemen. Exploration of the Interior Came Later With the Burke and Wills, Stuart and Other Famous Expeditions.

Women's Congress Plans Honors For Noted Pioneers

'Citizenship' Subject for World Gathering Nov. 19-26

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—During the Melbourne Centenary Celebrations, which commence in October, 1934, there will be a "Women's Week" from Nov. 19 to Nov. 26, in which an International Congress of Women will be held. The subject for discussion will be "Citizenship," in all its phases, its opportunities and responsibilities.

Invitations have been sent by the president of the Australian National Council of Women—Mrs. I. H. Moss—to 41 countries through the National Councils of Women and the principal international associations.

It is hoped that a representative group of foreign women will meet in Melbourne at this International Congress, who will have common interest in social welfare, community service and responsibility of citizenship, all striving to do their part in the civilization of the world.

The World Congress of Women which was held in Chicago at the Century of Progress Exposition had demonstrated the eagerness of women all over the world to learn how to make the best use of their education, their privileges and their power.

Manifesto

The manifesto issued at the Chicago Conference might well be adopted by Australian women—"We believe that every person, to whatever race, nationality or creed he or she may belong, is entitled to security of life, work, the reward of labor, health and education, to protection against war and crime, and to opportunity for self-expression."

The serious study of citizenship, women's opportunities and responsibilities, among the women of diverse nations cannot fail to add some help toward the achievement of this ideal.

A women's Centenary Committee has been formed in connection with the Centenary Council and many proposals are being discussed with the object of commemorating the work of women in the development of Australia.

A permanent record is being compiled of the names of pioneer women settlers with a brief account of their early struggles and experiences. The period to which the term "pioneer" applies has been limited to the years between 1835 and 1860.

Much valuable information relating to the early days of settlement in Australia has been already lost, and it is hoped that the record of authentic experiences now being collected by the women's committee will be of much value to students of history in the future.

Special Memorial

It is also proposed to honor pioneer women by a special memorial. It has not been decided what form the memorial will take—naturally this will depend primarily on the amount of money subscribed, and the merging of different factions in one final agreement.

Many favor the erection of a simple statue in the city representing a pioneer woman. Several utilitarian proposals have been made, but these would necessitate a permanent provision for the upkeep of the memorial were it in the form of a hospital or other charitable institution.

Valuable prizes are being offered in a world-wide knitting competition which has been arranged by the Women's Centenary Committee through the organizing secretary, Mrs. D. A. Skene.

Numerous other features are being planned by women's organizations for women's part in the Centenary Celebrations and it is expected that with the influx of many visitors from overseas, and the joining together of women representatives of many nations in conference, it will mark a definite step forward in the status of women in Australia.

Melbourne's Official Hosts

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Melbourne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Thrice Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councilor Harold Gengoult Smith will be the city's official host for the beginning of the Centenary celebrations. With him, as hostess, will be his young wife, formerly Miss Cynthia Brookes, daughter of Mr. Norman Brookes, former Australian Davis Cup tennis player.

The Lord Mayor's marriage to Miss Brookes last December was a notable event in Melbourne, and unique in the British Empire because the bridegroom was the first Lord Mayor to marry while in office.

Centenary Pageant Planned by Women To Depict History

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Women's International Club has undertaken to produce a pageant during the Centenary celebrations which will review the history of Victoria during the last 100 years. It will take the form of a series of tableaux, pageantry, music, and dancing of an international character.

It is an ambitious program but so many offers of assistance have been received from associations and individual leaders that with the coordination of effort by the Women's International Club a successful pageant is assured.

The Consular Corps of Victoria is coöperating with the International Club, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, represented by Major Conder, is giving every possible assistance. The old scholars' associations of the various public schools will join in the arrangements, and the help of the Australian Board of Missions will be invaluable in depicting aboriginal life in Victoria.

Leaders of art, music, drama and dancing are giving their honorary services. Sir John Longstaff is art adviser, Prof. Bernard Heinze, Melbourne University's professor of music, will arrange music, and advise on its production. Dancing will be of an international character, and Miss Jennie Brennan, teacher of dancing, will arrange and supervise the dances. Internationals who are in Australia will help in the demonstrations of national folk dancing.

Music of different nations, contemporary with our own, which has been popular during the century, will be produced as well as classics.

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Century of Peace and Prosperity Brought Many Changes to Victoria

Pioneers Came to Victoria 100 Years Ago to Find Land Occupied by 20,000 Nomads

Hume and Hovell, the Hentys, Batman, Fawkner, Are Names That Glow Forth From Romantic Story of the Beginnings of State

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Celebrating its Centenary this year of 1934, the State of Victoria, with Melbourne, its capital, can look back over 100 years of peaceful settlement and prosperity.

Only a century lies between the present and the days when the first questing white men parleyed with the primitive aborigines near the site where Melbourne now stands—but into that 100 years has been crowded a romantic story of swift colonization, adventurous exploration, the tapping of boundless natural resources, and the sturdy growth of a great city and a great State.

Contemplating what the city of Melbourne and the State of Victoria are today, the marvel is not so much that they have grown to present dimensions but that so rich a heritage lay so long in its primitive condition.

New South Wales was already depastured with cattle and sheep and largely settled with townships along the coast and inland. The Island of Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land, was being colonized by the transportation of convicts from the prisons of England. Yet the country which is now the State of Victoria was in the undisputed occupation of 20,000 aborigines, in small scattered nomadic tribes.

Hume and Hovell

All the coastline had been explored by navigators in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century, but no settlement had then been established. The most intrepid of those navigators was Capt. Matthew Flinders, in whose gallant memory a bronze statue, mounted upon a pinnace, now stands near St. Paul's Cathedral, at the busiest corner of Melbourne.

Land exploration also had begun. Hume and Hovell, in 1824, crossed from Sydney to Port Phillip, swimming rivers and cutting a way through the eucalyptus forests, largely along the route now taken by the Sydney-Melbourne railway. Cairns to the memory of these two men are erected at intervals along the route today, and part of the centenary celebrations will be a trek by the Royal Historical Society along the route they took.

New South Wales, in those days, was still under a military governorship, although shaping toward responsible government. It was decided in 1826 to establish a military post at Westernport Bay, which adjoins Port Phillip. The purpose of this post was to refuse the territory to the French should they be minded to acquire it, but the project was abandoned in 1828.

The acquisition of this rich jewel in the British diadem thus was left to the private enterprise of pastoralists acting in defiance of the Government in Sydney.

They Weren't Permanent

"Whalers and sealers had been operating in Bass Strait and elsewhere along what is now the Victorian coast. They were not recognized officially, but their activities were condoned. They did a profitable trade. One of them, named Dutton, had made himself a hut at Portland Bay, on the western coast of Victoria, in 1827 or 1828, and Edward Henty, who is given the honor of being the first Victorian settler, actually used a jetty built by Dutton, but the historians consider Dutton merely an occasional visitor to the shore and not a permanent settler, as Henty undoubtedly was.

Many eyes had been turned toward the pastures of Port Phillip district from the extending territories of New South Wales and across the strait from Tasmania, but the first project of settlement was that of John Batman, son of a Parramatta (N. S. W.) clergyman, who had gone to Tasmania presumably to take up land. In January, 1827, Batman and J. T. Gellibrand wrote from Launceston to the Governor in Sydney asking permission to take up vacant land around Westernport Bay and settle it with sheep and cattle. Their request was refused, but they did not give up the idea.

Edward Henty Arrives

In the meantime Edward Henty and his father and brother—Englishmen of considerable substance and enterprise—had fitted out their own sailing ship at a cost of £10,000 and set out from England with stock and servants, to settle in the Swan River territory of West Australia. That venture proved disappointing. They went on to Tasmania, but found the best land already taken, so in 1834 Edward Henty and his family, his servants and the beginnings of his flocks and herds, without asking leave of any man, settled in what is now the Portland district. They remained there and prospered.

The Henty brothers, of whom there were several, exercised a patriarchal authority over this pastoral settlement, and the New South Wales Government, seeing that they were gentlemen of means and determination, shut its eyes to their intrusion. The Government, incidentally, had its hand full with its own administrative troubles in New South Wales. One of the reasons for the Government's opposition at that time to settlement of the new territory was its disinclination to extend the field of its administrative responsibility. But the Hentys were allowed to remain.

Had Penn's Idea

In the intervening years, Batman had been very active and had persuaded a number of gentlemen of Hobart Town to invest capital in a big venture, also in defiance of the Government in Sydney. One of the syndicate was a lawyer of Hobart Town; to whom students assign the credit for the ingenious idea of taking the territory by treaty with the aboriginal tribes, copying the example of William Penn in Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

At all events, Batman arrived from Tasmania in 1835 on the shores of Port Phillip Bay in the Schooner Rebecca, and set out to make a treaty with the tribes. After several days' search, he located the Doutagalla tribe, consisting of 45 men, women and children, in gunyahs on the banks of the Plenty River, where the suburb of Greensborough is now flourishing, about 12 miles from Melbourne.

Some of the older members he discovered to be "chiefs," and with them he struck a one-sided land bargain, going through the formality of getting them to hand him clods of earth in return for gifts of blankets, knives, looking-glasses, tomahawks, beads, scissors, flour and other white food, and promising them a yearly tribute of the same kind as long as they lived.

500,000 Acres

In one "treaty," the tribes assign to Batman's company the right and title in perpetuity of 500,000 acres along the banks of the Yarra River; in the other, 100,000 acres along the Plenty River. There are critics who say that examination of the marks which purported to be those of the chiefs must have been forged by someone accustomed to the use of a pen. At all events, an unsympathetic colonial secretary in England refused to countenance the treaty, although years later what remained of the company received a Crown grant of 9000 acres in the Geelong district.

History generally assigns to Batman the credit for being the founder of Melbourne. Returning toward the bay, after his encounter with the natives, he stood on the banks of the Yarra below a waterfall near where Queen's Bridge now stands and wrote in his diary: "This will be the place for a village." And that was the place where, in fact, the little village grew.

Within the Royal Historical Society there is a dispute as to whether Batman or John Pascoe Fawkner was the real founder of Melbourne. Whichever claim is conceded, both men deserved well of posterity. Fawkner prospered and became a Legislative Councilor of the State of Victoria; Batman, disappointed and disillusioned, passed on in Melbourne in 1839.

The growth of Victoria and Melbourne in the half-century from 1850 to 1900 was due largely to the gold boom, followed by the development of manufacturing industries. Gold was discovered first in Bendigo Creek in 1851. It was a rich alluvial field. Many fabulous nuggets were discovered, one alone minting fine gold to the value of £12,000 sterling. Similar fields were rapidly discovered at Ballarat, Maryborough, Castlemaine, Creswick and other places.

John Batman Had a Good Eye When He Selected Site for First Settlement

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"THIS WILL BE THE PLACE FOR A VILLAGE"
Extract from JOHN BATMAN'S diary, June 6, 1835
AUSTRALIA
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Much Has Been Done in 100 Years

Upper Left—Arthur H. O'Connor, Manager in America of the Australian National Travel Association, Meets Some Australian Natives on a Recent Trip to Australia. Upper Right—Collins Street, Melbourne. Center—The Australian Kookaburra. Lower Left—Henley Regatta at Melbourne. Lower Right—A Striking Centenary Poster.

Kookaburra Began, Lyre Bird Ended, Performance of Young Bird Lovers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A very interesting and a most delightful evening is arranged yearly by the Gould League of Bird Lovers, during Bird Week, which takes place some time in October.

This league, which has many members all over the state, is doing invaluable work by inculcating a greater love for birds, encouraging children to learn more of their haunts and their habits, also by trying to imitate the various calls. This work has its outlet by holding a competition in which those fond of using pastels are encouraged to send in drawings, which are shown to the public at the final demonstration.

Lightning artists show their skill by drawing birds, and interest is very keen among the children. Town children vie with their country cousins for first place. Great interest is spread throughout the year and the climax is reached during Bird Week. The school paper, which comes out monthly, is full of bird-lore, aids and essays. All these ideas help our feathered friends to be more understood, and also our children to be more loving and more observant.

One of the most remarkable items was the team work, performed by groups of children who imitated various bird calls.

The winning team gave a very fine performance. It consisted of six boys and one girl. They came on to the platform and, standing in a semi-circle, gave a most realistic birds' concert. At a signal the boys gave a prim bow and the girl a quaint curtsey, then at another signal the laugh of the kookaburra, or laughing jackass, was heard faintly as at dawn, then working up to a crescendo as each joined in, then it gradually died away with just an occasional chuckle as the last one finished. All sorts of local birds were imitated ending with the lyre bird.

Mr. A. Walker, who has broadcast some very wonderful performances of bird mimicry, took a great interest and gave much sympathetic advice to this team that came from North Richmond State School, not two miles from the Melbourne General Post Office.

Royal Farm Show Special Feature Of Celebrations

Christian Science Pavilion Has Central Position in Vast Grounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Royal Agricultural Show of Victoria, which is the largest event in the state, is held in the spring of each year. As this is the centenary year, the Royal Agricultural Society is making a special effort for the centenary celebrations. The visit of Prince George greatly adds to the interest.

The show grounds, which cover 60 acres of land, are excellently laid out and have the distinction of being one of the most beautiful and best appointed show grounds in the world.

Producers and stock breeders from all over the Commonwealth compete for the numerous and valuable awards. Outstanding features are special displays of merino sheep and their wool which has made Australia famous.

Some 30 acres of the show grounds will be devoted to exhibits of manufactures of all kinds, while the remainder will be occupied by spacious brick pavilions lighted and ventilated on the glass louvre system, in which the stock and produce will be displayed.

The show, which lasts 10 days, has an attendance of over 200,000.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melbourne, maintains a reading and rest room in a central position of the grounds where comfortable accommodation is provided in an atmosphere of rest and quietness. This activity commenced in 1912 and has steadily progressed each year. A staff of attendants supplied by the four churches in the Melbourne field is at hand to help with information and kindly advice.

Free parcels of literature are placed on the verandas for passers-by, and over 4000 pieces of literature were taken by the visitors last year. This literature is supplied by most of the Victorian field.

Many are the happy experiences of visitors and workers alike. Last year on arriving at the pavilion the opening morning of the show the workers were confronted with a small boy waiting on the front doorstep, who said he had been given literature last year and had taken it home to his mother who told him to be sure and get some more this year. Many wrong concepts are righted, healings reported, and many inquirers are given the first glimpse of a new outlook upon the problems and perplexities of life.

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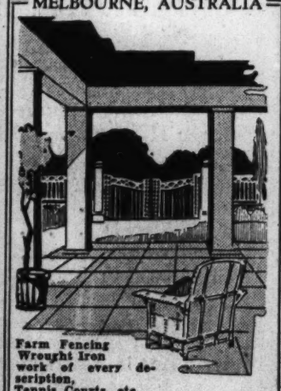

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Snow-Clad Peaks Tower Over New Zealand With Serene White Dignity

Southern Alps With Glaciers Add to Vivid Kaleidoscope Of Dominion of New Zealand

But Scenery Is Not All, for Here Is Located the British Empire's 'Dairy Farm,' and There Are Several Big Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Many of the thousands of people who will go to Australia this year for the centenary of Victoria's great capital, Melbourne, will be attracted toward the sister Dominion of New Zealand.

Most Americans, indeed, will travel to and from Australia by way of New Zealand, and a good number of these may break their journey to see the extraordinary variety of scenic attractions and natural wonders that the smaller Dominion has to offer.

In a sense New Zealand is handy to Australia, though this "handiness" is often exaggerated. The islands of New Zealand look such dots on a map of the Pacific that it is a common error to suppose that the Dominion is quite close to Australia—a suburb of Sydney in fact—and part of the Australian political system. It's an old joke in New Zealand that English people are apt to say to someone leaving for New Zealand: "I have a brother in Sydney; you might look him up some day." It is still difficult to make educated English people understand that the two countries are separated by a thousand miles of unbroken ocean, that they are separate political entities, and that they are very different in configuration and climate. But New Zealand is handy to Australia in that it is three days' steam by comfortable liners which run frequently.

Plains and Mountains

Australia is a continent in which plains predominate. New Zealand is a narrow insular system in which hills and mountains are a striking feature. Considerable areas of the North Island are mountainous, and there are two permanently snow-clad peaks—Egmont (8269 feet) and Ruapehu (9175 feet). Egmont, rising in solitary majesty from the fertile lands of Taranaki, is in its perfect symmetry of the most beautiful mountains in the world. But the South Island is much more mountainous. The Southern Alps system runs from end to end, and no fewer than 17 peaks are more than 10,000 feet high. There are large and beautiful glaciers. On the West Coast the terminal faces of two glaciers are only a few hundred feet above sea level, and luxuriant forest grows alongside them. At the southwestern end of this great mountain system are magnificent fiords, with deep water right up against the sides of towering mountains. At this end there are also exquisite Alpine lakes, and the whole of this region contains some of the loveliest and most majestic scenery in the world.

The flora of New Zealand is also a great attraction. The equable climate with plentiful rainfall has produced forests of enchanting variety and beauty.

Enormous Kauris

In the north is to be found one of the greatest timber trees in the world, the kauri, which grows to enormous size, over 20 feet in diameter in some cases.

The wealth of ferns is amazing. They vary from small ground varieties to tree ferns, 50 or 60 feet high with long fronds. Hundreds and thousands of these tree ferns may be seen in one place—perhaps covering the side of a cliff above a river.

There are lovely harbors, where in places the forest comes down to the water's edge, and in the north a wonderful tree called the pohutukawa, a kind of oak with an affinity for the seashore and lakesides, hangs out over the water and at Christmas time puts on a garment of glorious red.

Thermal activities are among the wonders of this richly endowed country. Rotorua is one of the great spas of the world. The town and district can show hot mineral baths, geysers, boiling mud pools, an active volcano, and strings of enchanting lakes.

The main industry of New Zealand is farming. It has been called the dairy farm of the Empire, for it sends to Britain every year millions of pounds worth of butter and cheese.

It is also a sheep-growing country, and its output of wool, mutton and lamb is very large.

Big Cities

But New Zealand has passed out of the pioneering stage, and can show well laid-out towns and cities that offer all the amenities of civilization. Auckland, with 220,000 inhabitants, is the largest city, and it is superbly sited on hills between two seas. Its harbor ranks as one of the most beautiful in the world. Wellington has 146,000 people, Christchurch 130,000 and Dunedin 88,000, and there are many pleasant towns between the 10,000 and 20,000 marks. In all of these places, and at the various tourist resorts, there is excellent accommodation, and traveling is comfortable.

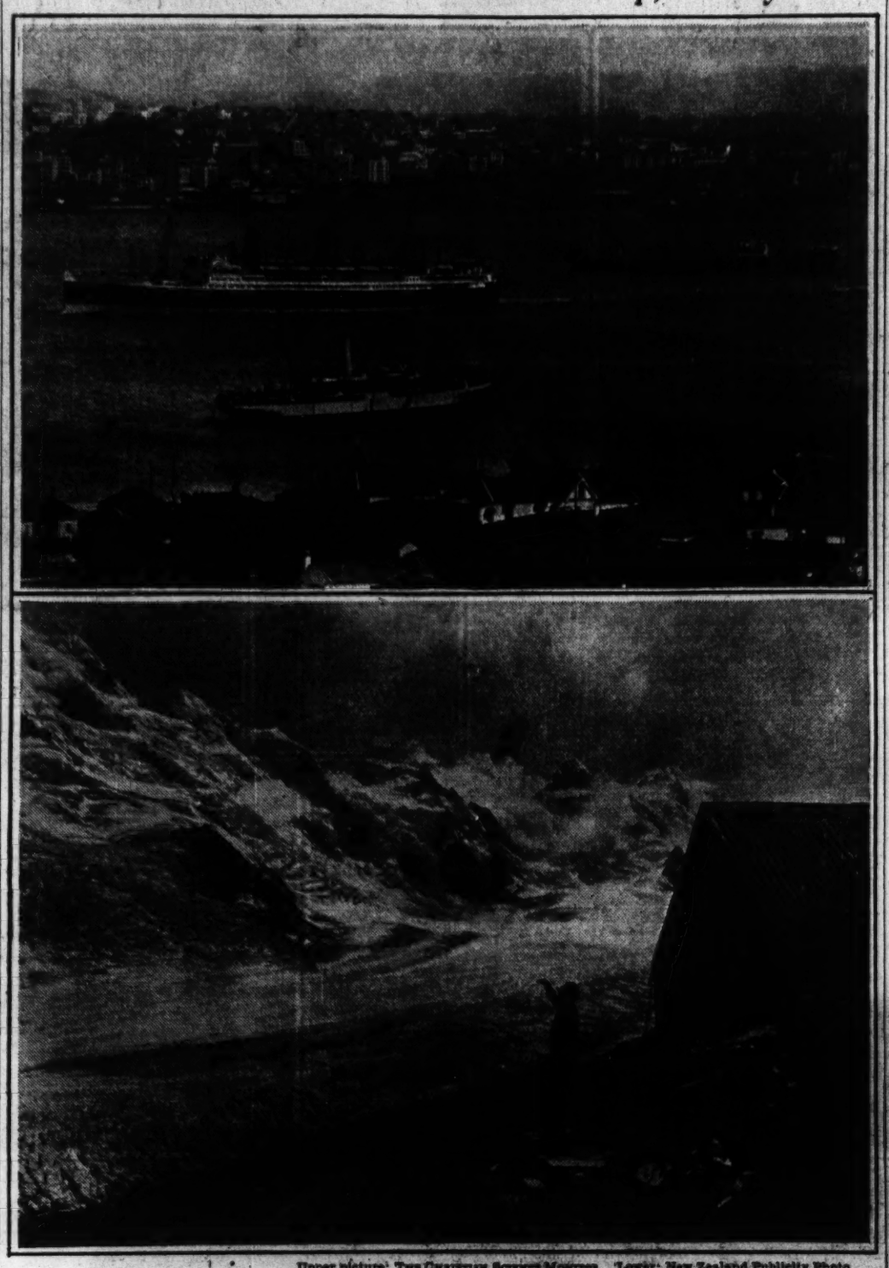
Socially and politically New Zealand has features of special interest. In these romote islands of the South Pacific, so lavishly endowed by nature, and bearing in natural conditions a closer resemblance to the motherland than does any other Dominion, British institutions and culture have been transplanted, and the student of politics and sociology is interested to see how these have developed in so favored a new land.

Political Laboratory

New Zealand as a political laboratory has attracted the attention of the world. It was one of the first countries to admit women to university degrees and give them the vote. Many years ago it introduced state settlement of industrial disputes, developed an advanced code of factory laws, granted old-age pensions, subdivided large estates and provided finance for farmers. Extremes of riches and poverty are less noticeable than in older lands, and there is hardly a slum in the London or New York sense of the word. Houses with their own gardens are the rule, even in the largest cities, and the people enjoy a liberal amount of fresh air and sunshine. The whole country is a superb playground for those who like open-air life. Nor are things of the mind neglected. The Dominion has first-rate schools, and its University Colleges have sent many men to make a mark in the larger world. It has fine museums—the Auckland War Memorial Museum, a magnificent buildinig, has been ranked high among such institutions in the Empire—excellent art galleries, and many libraries.

Nor must we overlook the native race of New Zealand, the Maoris, a people of splendid physique, fine manners and high intelligence, with a fascinating body of story and legend, in which the poetical element is very strong. Perhaps in no other part of the Empire does a native race live with the British in such a degree of equality as in New Zealand.

From Water Front to Mountain Top, Variety



Upper picture: The Christian Science Monitor. Lower: New Zealand Publicity Photo.

New Zealand Offers Its Charms

Upper Picture—Water Front at Auckland, Largest City of Province, Has Harbor Full of Ships From All the World. Lower Picture: Tasman Glacier in the Southern Alps.

Australians Await Royal Decision On 'Centenary' Accent

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Here is a problem for philological purists:

How should the word "centenary" be pronounced?

With its approaching celebrations, Melbourne is hearing many arguments on this subject.

Should it be "cen-TEN'-ary," with the accent on the second syllable; "CEN'-tenary," with the stress on the first syllable; or should it be "cen-TEEN'-ary"?

At a luncheon of the Melbourne University Association, a speaker recalled that a similar controversy took place in London in 1927, on the occasion of the "cen-TEN'-ary" ("CEN'-tenary" or "cen-TEEN'-ary") of the University College. It was settled at that time when the King, at the opening ceremony, pronounced it "cen-TEEN'-ary."

But Melbourne opinion is still divided on the subject.

If, as is expected, a member of the Royal family comes to Melbourne for the centenary celebrations, his pronunciation will be awaited with definite interest.

10-Ton Birthday Cake

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Weighing 10 tons, and containing 100 specially minted 1934 sovereigns, a giant "One Hundredth Birthday Cake" is to be made and exhibited at the Centenary People's Fair, on the banks of the Yarra.

Provincial Cities Of Victoria Also Plan Celebrations

Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo Hoping to Attract Visitors

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Elaborate preparations for Centenary celebrations are being made by the three leading provincial cities of Victoria—Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo. It is certain that Prince George will visit each of these centers.

With a population of 39,225, as revealed by the recent federal census, Geelong now takes pride of place as Victoria's biggest provincial city. Ballarat's population is 37,409, and Bendigo's 29,131.

It was Geelong, on Corio Bay, 45 miles from Melbourne, which was chosen by the Ford Motor Company as the site of its chief assembling works in Australia, and this is now one of the most important industrial activities of the city.

Bendigo in its very early days was a noted alluvial gold field, yielding several large nuggets up to 573 ounces. As a quartz mining area it holds leading place in Victoria. In the boom days more than 100 shafts reached a depth of 2000 feet and two exceeded 4000 feet. Fourteen mines paid more than £100,000 each in dividends. At present the Hercules mine is the only one paying dividends, but with the revival in gold mining there has been much activity and many old and new mines give promise of becoming regular producers.

Ballarat, also an important gold field of the past, is justifiably termed "the Garden City"—it has 1600 acres of parks, gardens and reserves, and one of the finest collections of street and garden statuary in Australia. Its wonderful memorial to the soldiers of the World War is an Arch of Victory, with 14 miles of tree-lined avenue.

European Airways Planning Flights

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Special passenger air services to Melbourne for the centenary are being planned by big European companies, according to advice received by the centenary council from the Victorian Agent-General in London, Mr. R. Linton.

Leading shipping companies have decided to establish special England-Australia concession fares for centenary visitors.

Westralians First to Greet Prince George on Arrival

Rich in Gold of the Mines and Golden Grain, Western Australia Is Also Largest State of Commonwealth; Crown Colony Since June, 1829

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Western Australia sends its "Cheerio" call to Prince George.

From Plantagenet to the Kimberleys and Rottnest to Deakin there are no more loyal people to the homeland; and never a one would say, "I am going to Great Britain some day," but always, "I'm going home to the old country when I save enough money."

Westralians remember the King's sons and their stay with them—the Prince of Wales with his winsome manner, the Duke of York and his Duchess, so charming and lovable. Now Prince George! One could not do better but add the words of the old residenter, expressing the sentiment of all Australians, when she heard the news: "God bless the dear lad, we'll give him a good time."

From official sources it is learned that Western Australia will be the first to greet the Prince after his long voyage. The Minister of Defense, Sir George Pearce, has, it is understood, been delegated to extend a welcome at Fremantle, the western gate of the Commonwealth, to Prince George on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Western Australia is the largest of the states comprising the Australian Commonwealth, her borders extending 1480 miles north and south, and a thousand miles east and west, with an area of 975,920 square miles.

Western Australia became officially a British Crown Colony in June, 1829, although the first settlement was established in Albany in 1826. In February, 1829, a band of settlers left England for Western Australia, and founded a colony on the Swan River, where the capital city of Perth is flourishing today. The city of Fremantle was located at the mouth of the Swan, and Perth is 12 miles up the river, situated on a site unsurpassed for natural beauties. Sixty years passed before Western Australia experienced that sensational development which changed her history.

The discovery of marvelous riches by Bayley and Ford at Coolgardie set the world ringing and people swarmed on to the goldfields. The Golden Mile of Kalgoorlie and Boulder have turned out over £90,000,000 worth of gold. Since the first discovery the State has produced gold valued at over £170,201,866, and it is today producing 65 per cent of all the gold won from the mines of Australia.

Western Australia, with its goldfields, huge pastoral and agricultural areas, timber forests, pearl fisheries and its wonderful scenic territories, has made great progress and will show its royal visitor that he is a prince of a part of the Empire in which the industry, patience and good will of his own countrymen and their children have done much to make a happy land.

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South Australia Claims More Romance Than Any State in the Commonwealth

South Australia's Centenary Celebration Two Years Hence To Recall Its Colorful Story

Growth of Adelaide From Rush Huts to Thriving Modern City Heads Interesting List of Century's Achievements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—South Australia will celebrate her centenary in 1936 and elaborate plans are being made to give it a fitting significance.

The creation of a new civic center in Victoria Square—the very heart of the capital—the completion of Parliament House buildings on the imposing North Terrace Boulevard, a tree-lined drive from the outer harbor to the city, a distance of about 14 miles, a centenary highway from the Victorian border through Adelaide and on to Port Lincoln on the West Coast where some of the first history was made—those are some of the schemes in contemplation.

No State in the Commonwealth has a stronger flavor of romance in the story of its growth From rush huts and tents erected by the pioneers in 1836, from the all-enveloping bushland which confronted them, presenting a labyrinth of scrub that might have turned back those of timid courage and industry, from a wilderness combining rugged beauty with rich potentiality—has emerged a city as fair as any in this great southern continent, and a State not excelled for stability, enterprise, and primary wealth. South Australia's history is full of color and achievement.

Where State Has Lead

Let us step ahead a few years and record what South Australia has done. Her list of "firsts" has surprising length and comprehensiveness. Adelaide, in addition to being the first municipality in the Commonwealth, was also the first to be connected with London, and so with the rest of the world by the completion in August, 1872, of the telegraph line across the continent to Darwin, in the Northern Territory. The system of voting by ballot, which is now in operation nearly all over the world, was first adopted in Adelaide. The Real Property Act, which has materially simplified the system of land transfer, and has been copied in many countries, was the work of one of South Australia's earliest legislators and cabinet ministers, Sir R. R. Torrens.

Then South Australia has among its statutes the first Town Planning Act in the Commonwealth. This State was the first, too, in granting the parliamentary franchise to women, the act having been passed in 1894. The Adelaide University was the first in Australia to establish a course in commerce In 1856 the first state-owned steam railway in the British Empire became operative between Adelaide and Port Adelaide, and Adelaide was the first city in Australia to have a complete system of tramcars. And, striking a modern note, in Adelaide today there are the largest hardware, sheet metal and motor-building industries in Australia.

Pioneers Had Vision

It may also be said that South Australia's pioneers builded better than they knew. They were men and women of vision and the first Surveyor-General, Col. William Light, showed a great appreciation of æsthetic and material qualities in choosing for the capital a site, twixt mountains and sea, which has made Adelaide famous for its grace and symmetry. It is, in many respects, a model city "on beautiful and gently rising ground" as Light himself described it. Historians have employed most picturesque phrases in setting out the piquant and dainty characteristics of Colonel Light's planning. Perhaps the most apt account is that of Dr. Charles Fenner in his "Study in Human Geography" where he says—"We see that it is really a radiating center—a place from which settlement has spread in all directions and from which the whole State is governed. It has become in turn a market place, where imports are received and distributed, and where the exports are accumulated and sent away. Further, since the climatic conditions and the general amenities of the city are particularly attractive, another important factor in the city growth comes into play, which we may recognize by calling the city a garden. Thus we reach the conclusion that Adelaide is all three—a center, a market place, and a garden.

Captain Flinders

Although so far back as 1627 the shores of South Australia were first noticed by a Dutch navigator, it was Capt. Matthew Flinders who was its virtual founder because in 1801-2 he traversed the seaboard and named its distinctive features. The white pioneers came from 1836 onward, facing not only the most primitive conditions but, for a long time, the jealous hostility of the blacks who resented the organized trespassing in country that had been theirs since almost the dawn of time. The original white settlers landed first at Kangaroo Island, close to the mainland, and then transferred to Holdfast Bay where every year since there has been held commemorative celebrations, the pioneers being the guests of the Mayor of Glenelg—a name that spells either way—which is the civic center of the district. They sign the roll and at the luncheon recall stories of the years when South Australia was young, and when the trail was blazed to a City and State which have become the corridor of the Commonwealth.

They found strange conditions, these pioneers. When they arrived in South Australia from London railways were only then beginning to run in England. There was no transport in the new land and a walk to the selected site for the capital was more than six miles with unfriendly tribes of blacks lurking in the bush. However, a sense of comradeship was soon developed, particularly through the tactful sympathy of the women, though the aborigines even to this day bear a resentment over the dispossession.

Remarkable Climate

One thing the early settlers could not understand was the climate. Here was water frozen overnight and yet the day's temperature rose to 110 in the shade. On one Christmas Day the shade registration was as high as 120 and 150 in the sun. On the banks of the Torrens, however, it was reasonably cool in the rush huts and tents and it was in one of these primitive little homes that the first newspaper of the colony was printed. This was the Register, published on June 3, 1837, the printing presses having been brought from England. It was the second issue of the paper, for the first number appeared in London on June 26, 1836.

This press, which is still preserved, printed the proclamation of the colony, which was read under a giant gum tree in the presence of the first Governor, Capt. Sir John Hindmarsh, who came ashore from his vessel, the Buffalo, with much pomp and ceremony and a salute of guns. That gum tree, too, may be seen today though it is only a shell and a symbol, but a hallowed spot in history. It was also in one of these tents that the first post office was established and where the officers of the colony were sworn in, an Executive Council meeting held and where the first Colonial Secretary had his office. It was a village of 40 tents and huts and there were spectacular scenes on moonlight nights when tribes of blacks held ceremonial dances (corroborees) and gave the pioneers cause for never-ending wonder—and, at times, not a little apprehension. The male aborigines appeared in a startling decoration of emu feathers and kangaroo bones, their bodies ornamented by alternate stripes of white chalk and red ochre.

And so we come to the city of today—Adelaide, six miles from the Gulf of St. Vincent, striking on every hand a note of refinement an beauty, a city of progressive culture and civic pride.

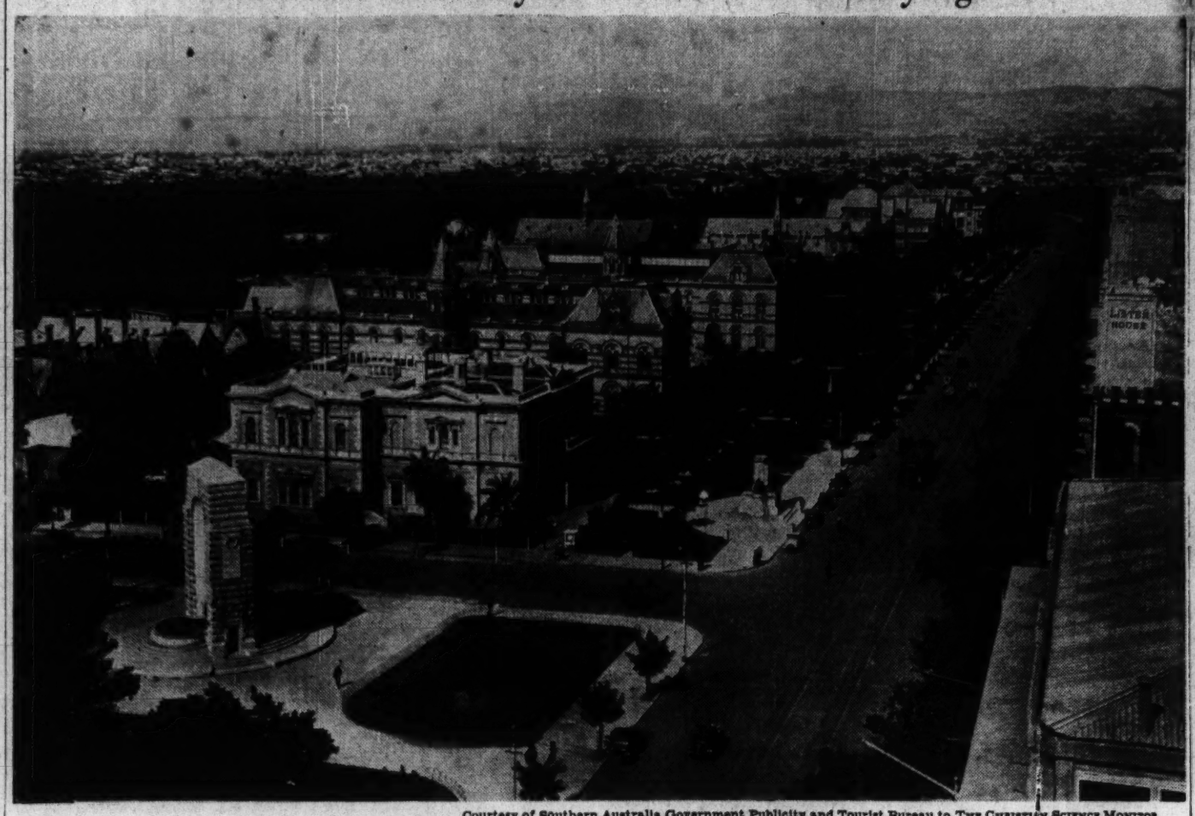
The River Torrens divides the capital, running through the center of a valley which separates the northern and southern sectors. Adelaide's distinctive beauty is its girdle of park lands, a deep, verdant ribbon of 1710 acres completely separating the city from its suburbs. The distance around the city boundary—which is the outskirts of this belt of park lands—is 9½ miles. These reserves are held in perpetuity for the use of the people. No private house may be built within their bounds, but portions are used by sports organizations, of which there are now 550. Five children's playgrounds, each of about 1½ miles, have been placed there, and there are also 68 acres occupied by gardens, and 27 acres of public squares in the city proper. The six squares in the capital itself—one in the center and five others north, south, east and west—give a gay and colorful aspect. There are gardens, gardens everywhere, like tinted embroideries on the dress of the Queen City of the South.

Four Great Roadways

Adelaide, situated within the girdle of park lands, is bounded by four imposing roadways facing the cardinal points of the compass and known as North, South, East and West Terraces. The most attractive is North Terrace, with its long perspective of gardens and lawns serving as the foreground to a distinctive line of educational refinement, including in the order shown in the picture the public reading room, public library, national art gallery, university, conservatorium, Jubilee Exhibition Building and School of Mines. There is no capital in Australia with its chief homes of culture, linked with such compact convenience, all within half a mile extending east. These surrounding terraces have an average width of 150 feet and are gardens within gardens.

The streets of Adelaide, too, are notable for their ample dimensions. The main thoroughfare, King William Street, is 132 feet wide, and on its northern alignment stands St Peter's Cathedral, a striking edifice in a commanding elevation. All Adelaide's streets are planned on the rectangular system. Five of them are two chains wide, 20 more extend for a chain and a half, and there are 15 which span a chain.

And This Was a Labyrinth of Scrub a Century Ago



Courtesy of Southern Australia Government Publicity and Tourist Bureau to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

North Terrace in Adelaide, Looking East

This Panoramic View of South Australia's Beautiful Metropolis Shows Group of Educational Buildings in the Foreground, and the City Itself Spreading Away Toward the Encircling Hills.

W. C. T. U. Leader Invited to Attend Victoria Meeting

Women Hoping to Have Mrs. Boole at Their Celebrations

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Women's Centenary Committee and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have both invited Mrs. Ella A. Boole to attend the Centenary Celebrations in Melbourne.

As president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Boole is one of the most important women leaders. She has recently been made a first vice-president of the American National Council of Women, and has been leader of the American Woman's Christian Temperance Union for eight years.

Mrs. Boole has been invited to attend to the Women's Centenary Congress, and also the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which are ooth to be held in Melbourne in November.

Many other organizations will be greatly interested in the visit of Mrs. Boole, as her activities in the field of women's interests are extensive. She has been associated with the Pan-Pacific Women's Committee, and with the Parents' and Teachers' Association of the United States of America, besides being an active worker for prohibition.

Scouts' Jamboree Brings Boys From All Parts of the World

Total of 15,000 Scouts Expected and Plans Made for Elaborate and Memorable Entertainment at Frankston, Melbourne Suburb

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Scouts throughout the Commonwealth are coöperating with Victoria to make the Centenary International Jamboree, to be held near Melbourne, a success.

New South Wales was to have held an All-Australian Corroboree in January, 1934, but canceled it to insure that a larger troop from that state would attend the jamboree. Western Australia, which had arranged a state rally for 1934, has acted similarly.

Shipping companies in London have already arranged for concession fares for 650 Scouts from England. It is not yet known whether that number will be coming, although the British contingent is sure to be large.

Advice has been received that Siam, Singapore, the United States, Fiji, Ceylon, Hawaii, China, India, South Africa, and New Zealand, will be represented, and also that at least a few representatives will be present from European countries.

Based on an attendance of 15,000 Scouts from all parts of the world, it is estimated that £45,000 will be spent in preparation and conduct of the Centenary Jamboree camp to be held at Frankston from Dec. 27 to Jan. 6, 1935.

Frankston is a bayside suburb 26 miles from Melbourne, and the site will comprise 230 acres of heath scrub country. The local shire council has offered to clear the land, fence it all round, supply water and light, and construct the necessary roads.

The camp will be organized in subcamps of 3000 Scouts each. Subcamps will be subdivided into sections of 500, which will also be divided into troops of 50. To each troop will be allotted a defined area in which it may arrange its camp to suit its own ideas. Applications will close with the Victorian Boy Scouts' Association, Aug. 1, 1934.

The official program has not yet been arranged, but the World Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, will open the Jamboree.

Activities in the camp will include the conference, rallies, pageants, Scout displays, nature study exhibitions, campcraft and swimming.

Each scout will be charged £3, which will cover costs after arrival at Frankston, and will include uncooked rations, water, wood, camp site, light and washing places.

The Victorian Boy Scouts' Association has selected as the official Jamboree symbol a kangaroo on a boomerang. Every member of the Jamboree will be issued a cloth badge bearing the symbol which will be his admittance pass to the camp.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sydney is to be associated with Melbourne in celebration of Victoria's centenary.

Coöperating with the schedule for that celebration, this city is to stage a Festival Fortnight. According to present tentative plans, it should be a carnival which will prove almost as great an attraction to oversea visitors as the more elaborate celebrations in Melbourne.

Since the opening of the Sydney Harbor Bridge in March, 1932, Sydney has had a permanent organizing committee, whose members are eminent citizens, to formulate plans for an annual festival. This event is not held regularly, but at a time when most visitors are likely to be in Sydney. Thus advantage is being taken of the visit of Prince George and of the Melbourne Centenary to fix this year's festival during the last week of October and first week of November.

Tourist Centers

The surfing beaches are but one of the many attractions which Sydney can offer the visitor. Fifty miles west of the city, and served by splendid rail and road services, are the tourist centers of the magnificent Blue Mountains, whose rugged grandeur and scenic walks and waterfalls have charmed scores of thousands of oversea visitors.

Within a short motor-run of those Blue Mountain centers are the remarkable Jenolan Caves, whose limestone formations, stalactites and stalagmites, are of a picturesque splendor unrivaled anywhere in the world. The Caves for more than half a century have amazed visitors, from British royalties down to humble city clerks, and their management by the State Tourist Bureau has set an example of efficiency which is continually being praised.

Marine Drive

The attractions nearer the city are so numerous that a visitor need not travel so far even as the Blue Mountains. There is a 25-mile run by automobile from Sydney that is one of the finest marine drives in the world. Having crossed the Harbor Bridge (itself worth half a day in a visitor's program), the run is continued to famed Manly, the first beach north of the harbor. Then the road for 20 miles practically skirts the ocean, which is out of sight only long enough for bends or detours of the road to open up seascapes and landscapes of amazing beauty. The run is continued to Palm Beach, where the road ends at the southern shore of a coastal indentation, Broken Bay.

Flowery Season

Also close to the city are the peerless scenic beauties of National Park and Kuring-gai Chase. National Park is 20 miles south of the city, and the tourist's visit to it is not complete unless he journeys by launch down its river to Port Hacking, a lovely bay, and Cronulla, a surfing beach. Kuring-gai Chase is also a slice of country preserved almost in its virgin state.

One of the Australian fauna which fascinate American visitors is the koala, or native bear—a quaint little, teddy-bear creature, whose docile charm and plaintive air are all-conquering. The koala can be seen at Taronga Park Zoo, on the shore of the harbor, but better still, the tourist should give a day to a motor run to Koala Park, about 20 miles from the city where hundreds of the attractive little native Australians can be seen living in their natural surroundings of gum-trees. A mother koala carrying her baby on her back is an unforgettable sight. How many thousands of cameras have clicked at Koala Park to "snap" such pictures of maternity!

Magnificent View

The most magnificent view of Sydney Harbor and the city and its environs can be obtained from the pylons of the Harbor Bridge. One of these pylons is now opened to the public, and from the top of it, 400 feet above the water, a panorama of immense grandeur and interest can be viewed.

For those who seek items of educative and historical interest, Sydney offers much of interest. The Mitchell Library (storehouse of Australian history, with many priceless relics and documents), the museum (where the unique fauna and flora of Australia are splendidly displayed), the magnificent university buildings and places which witnessed the birth of the Australian nation 46 years before the 100-year-old city of Melbourne was founded—these and many other features in and near the city are of immense educative value and human interest.

Within half a day's run by rail or road the great Australian "outback" can be glimpsed. An inspection of harvesting, cattle-drafting, and sheep-shearing can be arranged by groups of tourists.

The "Baby" Washington

A night's journey by train from Sydney is the latest addition to the world's capitals — Canberra, the "baby Washington" of federated Australia. Just a decade old, Canberra is the youngest garden city in the world, the child of the brain of a former Chicago architect, Mr. Walter Burley Griffin, who won the competition for the design of the city and is now practicing his profession in Sydney.

Added to Sydney's manifold natural attractions, the City of Sydney Festival Fortnight committee is arranging a complete program of social, popular, and sporting events and entertainments which will keep visitors busy. In honor of Prince George's visit, special features are being arranged, including a floral procession and battle of flowers, a Venetian carnival on the harbor by night, a military tattoo, and dances, receptions, and other social fixtures.

In all a fortnight in Sydney—which can either precede or follow participation in the Melbourne centenary celebrations—will be one of which a visitor from overseas will long cherish memories.

Premier of New South Wales and His Family

Courtesy of © the Sydney Morning Herald and the Sydney Mail to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On Their Island Pilgrimage

B. S. B. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens and Some of Their Family on Deck Prior to Their Departure for Lord Howe and the Norfolk Islands.

Premier Stevens And Family Paid Visit to Islands

Norfolk and Lord Howe Hold Much Interest for Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. B. S. B. Stevens, Premier of New South Wales, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens and some of their family made a holiday excursion to Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands during the university and school vacation.

Lord Howe Island, Mr. Stevens said, could be truly described in Shakespeare's words "a precious jewel set in a silver sea." It is of great beauty throughout, being covered with dense and most luxuriant vegetation; but from its peculiar bouldery character in the larger portion of its floor there are scarcely more than 300 acres suitable for agriculture. The soil of these acres is extremely rich and will produce almost any tropical vegetation.

Two mountain peaks, Mt. Gower, 2840ft. and Mt. Lidgbird, 2500ft. dominate the island as it is approached from the sea. There are about 80 families resident, each living in a home simply but comfortably furnished with large verandas and beautiful gardens—a contented community.

No Motorcars

Motorcars and all the impedimenta of modern civilization are unknown, though most families are equipped with a wireless set.

Lord Howe Island is the home of Kentia palm, the hardiest and most beautiful palm in the world. The seeds are collected and sold and form the principal industry of the islanders. Hundreds of bushels are annually shipped to all parts of the world though lately the trade has not been so flouriahing.

The island is famous for its beautiful bluefish, and kingfish trevalla, salmon, rock cod and redmouthed schnapper abound.

There are no roads and it is a thrilling experience to walk about at night through the palms by the light of a torch. Phosphorus lights the trunks of the trees and one may gather it by the handful from the ground.

The lagoon is inclosed by the most southerly coral reef in the world.

The climate is temperate and there is always a cool breeze. The wonderful color of the water and the delightful sandy beaches, lend a peculiar charm to the whole place. But its greatest charm is its simplicity and peacefulness. It is a real haven of rest from the hurly-burly of the workaday world and is a veritable paradise for tired and careworn folk, including premiers.

More Residents on Norfolk

There is more agricultural development and a bigger population on Norfolk Island which is a territory of the Commonwealth of Australia, while Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales.

Norfolk Island is 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. The embargo on the export to New Zealand of the principal primary products, bananas, fruit, etc., has been responsible for the elimination of the New Zealand trade. The producers are in great financial straits. There seems to be quite a lot of idleness on the island.

Boating and aquaplaning are popular sports on the Lagoon at Lord Howe Island; and cricket, tennis, golf, swimming and fishing are also practiced with enthusiasm on both Lord Howe and Norfolk Islands. There are two golf courses on Norfolk Island.

'His Islands Lift Their Fronded Palms'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On Lord Howe Island

Where There Are No Motorcars and Only 80 Families Reside, "Far From the Madding Crowd."

Captain Cook's Cottage Being Moved From England, as a Gift to Victoria

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Among the places of interest to be visited by Centenary visitors in Melbourne will be a little, old ivy-covered cottage nestling in the shadows of the great trees of the Fitzroy Gardens. It is an English cottage in which once lived Capt. James Cook, the famous navigator, whose name is so closely linked with the early history of Australia.

The cottage was purchased at an auction sale in Great Ayton, Yorkshire, England, and through the generosity of Mr. Russell Grimwade, of Melbourne, has been bestowed on Victoria as a permanent memorial to Captain Cook.

Aiming to give the cottage appropriate surroundings, the Parks and Gardens Committee of the City Council agreed to a proposal that the cottage should be reërected in the Fitzroy Gardens, a beautiful tree-shaded area of spacious lawns and gardens just on the fringe of the city proper.

Peaks and Falls Shine in Beams Of Floodlighting

Thousands See Katoomba and Leura Spectacles in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Thousands again visited Katoomba and Leura during the holiday season to view the scenic effects of the floodlighting on the mountains and waterfalls.

The floodlighting installations were officially switched on Dec. 3, 1932, by Maj. C. W. C. Marr, Minister for Health and Repatriation.

The installation so far completed is divided into two sections each entirely different from the other.

The Three Sisters are lighted by six narrow beam copper projectors below the mountain opposite. Each projector is fitted with a plain lens, and gives a beam candle power of 448,000. It is a remarkable sight against the darkness of the valley thousands of feet below.

There is an intermittent time switch in this section set to give lights on for one minute and 15 seconds off. One takes the impression of being in another world. Should a colossal orchestra tune up from Mt. Solitary, across the valley, and a gigantic performance of the "Valkyrie" be staged in this remarkable setting, one would hardly be surprised.

In contrast to the Katoomba spectacle of illuminated fantastic rock substances, Leura floodlighting is like a scene from a fairyland so beautiful and full of light, color, form and music that one has never even imagined such beauty.

The Leura Cascades are lighted by 28 copper projectors throwing a light varying from 10,650 to 127,000 candle power beams. Much of the wiring to the projectors is done underground in specially galvanized piping. The supply is 110 volts, being transformed down to this voltage at two specially erected substations.

The lights are on for two hours each evening, three hours during holidays.

Anzac Memorial in Sydney Warns of the Price of Wars

Great Hall to Be Dedicated by Prince George in Autumn Is Not Intended as a Glorification But to Be a Symbol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—One of the principal events in the official Sydney program for the visit of Prince George to Sydney in October this year will be the opening by him of the Anzac Memorial, commemorating the part played by the Australian Imperial Force in the World War. The memorial, a stately structure of beautiful modernistic design and featuring some splendid sculptures, is in Hyde Park, in the heart of the city.

Unlike many war memorials, Sydney's commemorative hall has been inspired not to glorify war, but to act as a warning to present and future generations and as a respectful and humble tribute to the sacrifices of the dead.

Bas-reliefs, cast in bronze and placed close to the eye-line, depict on the eastern and western façades of the memorial the campaigns of the A. I. F. on the eastern front—Gallipoli, Palestine, and Mesopotamia—and on the western front respectively. That representing the eastern campaign is considered by art critics the finest piece of sculpture executed in Australia, and in addition to its artistic qualities, is remarkable for the manner in which all units of the A. I. F. are represented.

Art critics consider that the Anzac Memorial will become renowned throughout the world, and will permanently establish the reputation of its designer, Mr. C. Bruce Delitt, and the sculptor, Mr. Raynor Hoff. The latter, an Englishman, came to Sydney about 12 years ago under engagement to the State Education Department, and has been in charge of art classes at a government technical college, where he has been a forceful influence in the art life of the city.

The Anzac Memorial will not be completely seen by the public until Prince George has officially opened it, and visitors to Sydney during Festival Fortnight—the last week of October and the first week of November—if they attend that function on Oct. 27, will be participating in a function which will be notable in the history of Sydney.

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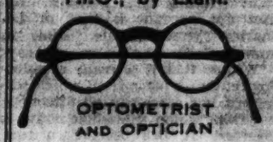
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Visitors to Queensland Will Feel They Are Exploring Unknown Lands

Queensland—Land of Sunshine—Has Tropical Flora and Fauna With Fascinations of Fairyland

Bright Flowers Glow Like Beacons Against Deep Green; Wild Birds and Beasts Find Peaceful Sanctuary; It's Where Anglers' Dreams Come True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—A green sea breaking on long lines of white, glittering sand—islands rich with tropical foliage—coral pools, and coral reefs woven with the most delicate cunning of nature—the leaping of kingfish and mackerel and the indolent gliding among the colored weed and the tumbled reefs of great groper and hosts of little fishes brighter than parrots.

What infinite joy there is to laze among these things; what variety, what endless change of mood and feeling!

And there they lie along the north coast of Queensland inside the Great Barrier Reef, so little troubled by visitors that they retain all their pristine freshness and can give the visitor, without any effort, that satisfying feeling of being an explorer, a discoverer of all the wonders.

That is one of the delights of Queensland. Its beauties are comparatively uncultivated.

Queensland is the tropical State of Australia. At least in the southern states it is called tropical though only half of it is actually in the tropics. Nevertheless there is that semitropical atmosphere even in its most southerly parts. To come across the border from New South Wales into Queensland is to enter into a new world.

A Different City

Take the capital city, Brisbane. It is not big, it is rambling, picturesque—careless. Surrounded by hills and with a river winding through it in a most disorderly manner it looks like a great overgrown country town with just a handful of imposing buildings rearing out of the very heart of it. From Mount Coot-tha, which is the native name for One-Tree-Hill, Brisbane is an open book.

There is the Brisbane River, winding in and out of the city, right down to Moreton Bay, blue and lazy, dotted with green islands, and with the high snow-white sand hills of Stradbroke Island, standing out like the sail of an old ship. It is beautiful. Even the blotch of tin roofs, thick in the center and thinning out into the green eucalyptus covered hills, look soft and picturesque. But in the moonlight—and in Queensland the moon seems twice as large as anywhere else—the city takes on a phantom beauty. Those tin roofs, wet with dew, shine like lakes; the lights glitter, twinkle and dance as that underground city in Grimm's Fairy Tales must have done when the Princesses went down to dance the night through. The river gleams luminously, and dimly the sand hills of Stradbroke glow from the Bay.

Ferns, Orchids, Parrots

But the city's sway does not extend far. Not so many miles away there is Tambourine Mountain, a paradise of the near-tropics. Giant ferns, writhing lianas, and the countless shrubs and bushes that make up Queensland scrub country join overhead and leave below shady moss-grown paths that wander down valleys and up hills and by the side of clear, cold creeks. Tree orchids, grass orchids, and the flowering gum break the deep green background and stand out like beacons. Flocks of parrots, vivid-colored, scream overhead, and in the deeper and quieter parts, the shotlike note of the whipbird rings out.

Further away, but still not far, lies Queensland's National Park. Deep ravines, sheer faces of rock, panoramas that are awe-inspiring, water falls, and deep cool pools that seem to be made for swimming nalads—all keep the mind bounding from one interest to another, keep it in a state of wonder and surprise.

On Horseback

But to get to these real gems of beauty the automobile must be abandoned at the foot of the ranges—though the road is rapidly encroaching—and a stimulating journey on a horse, with your paraphernalia, on a following pack-horse, gone through. But even if you do not like horseback riding, it is worth it, for after that little trip you are in the heart of typical Queensland mountain country—all of it being a sanctuary for birds and animals alike.

And then there is the river. Way up you can go, seeking the iguanas, those giant lizards, that are so versatile, scurrying up banks, and up trees or swimming swiftly across the river itself. Fearsome they look, but they are not harmful in the least. Past green fields of lucerne, corn and potatoes, past groves of dark green mango trees until every thought or sight of civilization is lost.

And Others

But these are the comparatively local beauties. There are the great wheat areas of the Darling Downs which open up like a great patchwork quilt after the rugged range is crossed. There are the pineapple farms of the north coast—bald patches cut out of the scrub and planted with rows and rows of spiney pineapple plants—the banana farms, perched high up on the steep hills, more bald patches but this time looking bright green with the flaglike leaves, and then right up to the sugar cane area on the Far North.

In the north there are the Atherton Tablelands—an oasis of coolness in the tropics themselves—described by many tourists as some of the finest scenery in the world. Here again there are the tropical fruits growing, but as well there are the oranges and stone fruits of the cooler climates, all spread out in regular worked patches and plots.

But for those who love the sea, Queensland is still nearer paradise!

It is called the Land of Sunshine even in a country that is generally regarded as being as sunny as anywhere. All the year round it is mild in the daytime, but in the winter it is the perfection of weather. All the mellowness of autumn is there, all the joy of spring and all the languor or dreamy summers.

Modern Civilization Planted in Fantastic Atmosphere

ALL PHOTOS COURTESY OF "THE TELEGRAPH," BRISBANE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Surprises Every Time One Turns Around

Upper Left—A Typical Pastoral Scene Anywhere in the Pleasant Countryside Just Out of Brisbane. Upper Right—Imposing Treasury Buildings in Capital City of Brisbane. Lower Center—A Real Bird's-Eye View of Brisbane, From an Airplane.

Tasmania Had Narrow Escape From Being Dutch or French

Hobart's Natural Deep-Water Harbor Could Float Combined Navies of World; State Famous for Mountains, Rivers and Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The interest in the great ceremonies to be associated this year with the centenary of Melbourne City is almost as great in the island State of Tasmania as in Victoria. A reason for this is that the foundation of Victoria originated from Tasmania.

The settlement of Tasmania itself is so full of romance and incident as to be of world-wide interest.

Tasmania celebrated its centenary in 1903.

Tasmania has an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, about the size of Scotland, or rather less than one-third of the area of Victoria. It is separated from Victoria by Bass Strait, which is less than 200 miles wide. It is one of the most thoroughly mountainous countries in the world, but the mountains are not lofty. Only two exceed 5000 feet, 18 exceed 4000 feet, 25 exceed 3000 feet, 32 exceed 2000 feet and 17 exceed 1000 feet.

The mountains, the geologists say, are older than the Alps or Himalayas. And so are some of the forms of animal and vegetable life that still exist in and about these mountain fastnesses. In the mountain streams and lakes occur the anaspides or mountain shrimp, a primitive type existing from Permian and Carboniferous times right through the ages. There are computed to be about 220 species of birds, perhaps a score of them being peculiar to Tasmania. The wedge-tailed eagle of Tasmania is the largest in the world.

The State is famous also for its rivers and lakes, one of which is 600 feet deep, and its extensive forests, for the productivity of its soil, its equable climate, unsurpassed scenic grandeur, and its wonderful mineral wealth. It contains the fifth largest storage reservoir in the world, which is the main source of its hydroelectric power, which is distributed throughout the State.

Among its fauna are wild animals not found elsewhere. The mountain lakes and rivers are world famous for the sport to be had with rod and line, and the natural deep water harbor of Hobart (the capital city) exceeding 25,000 acres in extent, could float the combined navies of the world. Indeed, the piers at which the big ships berth have a low water depth alongside of 62 feet, with a rise and fall of tide of only 4 feet 6 inches.

Before reciting Tasmania's part in the founding of Melbourne it will be of interest to note that Tasmania could have belonged to the Dutch or French, instead of to Great Britain. It was discovered by the Dutch 292 years ago. Tasman, at the instance of the Governor of Dutch settlements in the East Indies, Anthony Van Diemen, left Batavia in Java, Aug. 14, 1642, and on Nov. 24 made contact with Tasmania, which he named Van Diemanlandt, in honor of his governor. His ships were the Heemskerck and Zeehaen.

Tasman discovered New Zealand also.

One hundred and thirty-one years elapsed before the island was again visited, this time by a French captain, Marion du Fresne. Then followed Furneaux in 1773, who was with Captain Cook's English expedition and became separated from him. Cook, himself, visited southern Tasmania in 1777, but it was not till 1802 (160 years after its discovery by Tasman) that possession was formally taken of it for England.

It is recorded that it was due to the hostility of France and her action in America that we owe in no small measure the British colonization of Australia. Captain Cook planted the English flag at Botany Bay, New South Wales, in 1770, five days before French ships arrived. It was a Frenchman, La Perouse, who made the first survey of the approaches to the River Derwent on which the capital of Tasmania stands, and he named the river the Riviere du Nord. In 1791 Admiral Brundy D'Entrecasteaux, sent out by the French National Assembly, to search for the missing explorer, La Perouse, visited Tasmania, and the French viewed with astonishment the extent of the harbors which unfolded themselves to their delighted gaze, affording a secure and spacious shelter.

Bruny Island, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Recherche Bay, Port Esperance, River Huon, Cape Raoul, and others stand as a perpetual monument to the memory of the French navigators.

Between 1794 and 1797, British navigators began to arrive on the scene, and it is interesting to recall that Oct. 19, 1800, when war was raging between Britain and France, Napoleon being First Consul, an expedition consisting of two ships, the Geographe and Naturaliste, sailed out of Havre amidst great demonstrations for a voyage of discovery. They had instructions to proceed direct to the southern point of Terre de Diemen (Tasmania) and among other things to ascend all the rivers in this portion.

This expedition stirred the British to renewed activity and in 1801 the sloop Investigator, 334 tons, with a complement of 88 persons, including Franklin (midshipman), later the great arctic explorer and governor of Tasmania, was dispatched. The Investigator reached an anchorage in southern Tasmanian waters in January, 1802, and the French ships sent out by Napoleon arrived the next day, and remained for 36 days. The French expedition surveyed the whole of the coast line of Tasmania, with the exception of portion of the west coast.

It having come to the ears of Governor King of New South Wales after the departure of the French ships, which had stayed there six months, that one of the French officers in a convivial moment said that a principal object of their voyage was to "fix on a place at Van Dieman Land, for a settlement," an armed schooner, H. M. S. Cumberland, was sent with instructions to proceed to southern Tasmanian waters and fix on a settlement, which it did.

The commander of the Cumberland, apparently not receiving a satisfactory assurance from the French, sent a party ashore, hoisted the English flag, fired a salute, and formally took possession of the island in the name of King George.

Acres of Flowers In Ideal Setting Of Public Gardens

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Covering an area of 20 acres in the Fitzroy Gardens, a great floral exhibition will be one of the outstanding attractions of the Centenary.

Leading horticultural interests of the State, including Government, professional and amateur sections, will combine in this effort to stage the largest horticultural show of its kind ever held in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Fitzroy Gardens, with their spacious lawns and avenues of trees, will be an ideal setting. Garden plots and rock gardens will be constructed, and marquees will house displays of flowers specially grown for the occasion.

Victoria is rich in native flora, and arrangements are being made by the Field Naturalists' Club to exhibit a collection of flowers and foliage from all parts of the State. The Orchid Club and the Cactus and Succulent Society will include in their exhibits choice specimens from private collections. The National Rose Society will maintain a display throughout the exhibition, and the school children of the State will combine in a special exhibit.

During the exhibition conferences on horticultural matters will be held.

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Rangers Clinch Second Place In American Group

Maroons Beat Chicago to Tie Canadiens in the Other Division

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	23	10	13	108	95	56
Rangers	21	8	17	116	107	50
Chicago	18	11	17	83	80	47
Boston	16	5	25	99	123	37
Canadian Division						
Toronto	25	9	11	168	112	61
Canadiens	21	6	19	96	96	48
Montreal	19	10	18	115	120	48
Americans	14	10	22	96	121	38
Ottawa	13	5	28	111	138	31

Results March 13
Boston 2, Ottawa 1.
Montreal 6, Chicago 2.
Rangers 2, Americans 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—New York Rangers won their final game against their local rivals, the Americans, last night, at Madison Square Garden, by a score of 2 to 1, in a roughly played game in which the Americans were the chief aggressors, with Danny Cox, new Ranger winger, out for most of the game, and Earl Seibert also in trouble. Brydge was the chief aggressor, receiving three penalties. The victory clinched second place for the Rangers, as Chicago lost to the Montreal Maroons.

N. Y. Rangers	N. Y. Americans
F. Cook, Murdoch, Cox, Keeling, Seibert, Heller, Dutkowski, rd	lw, Himes, Burke, Martin
Boucher, Ripley, Somers, c	c, Chapman, Conn, Jackson
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, Heller, rw	Osmundson, lw, McVeigh, Klein, Gracie
Johnson, Seibert, Keeling, ld	rd, Dutton, Doran, Brydge
Seibert, Heller, Dutkowski, rd	ld, Brydge, Murray
Aitkenhead, g	g, Worters

Score—Rangers 2, Americans 1. Goals—Dillon, Boucher for Rangers; Murray for Americans. Assists—Ripley, Murdoch, F. Cook for Rangers; Martin, Gracie for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 14—Montreal Maroons evened their account with the Chicago Black Hawks on the season's operations by defeating them last night, 6 to 2. In the six games this season, each team has won 2, tied 2 and lost 2. The victory also enabled the Maroons to tie the Canadiens for second place in the group standing, but as the latter have two games to play against one more for the Maroons, they will likely finish in second place.

Montreal	Chicago
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw	rw, Jenkins, March, Couture
Smith, Blinco, Haynes, c	c, Romnes, Gottselig, Leswick
Ward, Robinson, Kilrea, Brydson, rw	lw, Thompson, McFadyen, Goldsworthy
Wentworth, Evans, ld	rd, Abel, Trudel
Mackenzie, Frew, rd	ld, Conacher, Coulter
Kerr, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Montreal 6, Chicago 2. Goals—Smith 3, Northcott 3 for Maroons; Romnes and Coulter for Chicago. Assists—Smith 2, Northcott 2, Ward, Mackenzie and Cain for Maroons; March and Gottselig for Chicago. Referees—R. D. Hewitson, Toronto, and W. B. Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Two teams entirely out of the title race staged a battle at the Boston Garden last night with the local Bruins topping the Ottawa Senators, 2 to 1. Hockey was secondary to much puffing and blowing among the contestants as to which side exhibited the roughest humans. The locals edged the visitors in this respect because of greater man-power. The display of personalities was aided by the officials overlooking most of it.

Boston	Ottawa
Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith, lw	rw, Finnigan, Wasnie, Kalbfleisch, Hollett
Barry, Stewart, Smillie, c	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Howe
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw	lw, Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche
Wilcox, Smith, ld	rd, Shields, Kalbfleisch, Finnigan
Shore, Lane, rd	ld, Bowman, Hollett, Voss
Thompson, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Boston 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—Galbraith, Stewart for Boston; Wasnie for Ottawa. Assists—Oliver, Lamb for Boston; Roche for Ottawa. Officials—G. J. Mallinson and C. A. Dinsmore. Time—Three 20m. periods.

♪ ♪ ♪

Previous to last night's encounter, the Senators had defeated the locals four straight this season. The two teams finished with Ottawa winning four and Boston two.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the outstanding recruit hockey player were to be picked on showings on Boston ice, Scotty Bowman would get this vote. His three visits here occasioned proof that he is a high-grade prospect. Each time the locals have "given him the works," to crudely describe it, and each time he has returned the same in full.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is to be hoped that that Ottawa team can remain under the tutelage of Buck Boucher for a year or two more. He has done so well that more time might show him to be a future "great" among coaches.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bruin game prices will prevail for the Boston Bruin-Boston Cub game next Tuesday, March 17.

♪ ♪ ♪

Perk Galbraith hopes to take a fling at managing a hockey team next fall. The veteran campaigner knows hockey from beginning to end and should be able to impart sound advice to his charges. Right now it looks as if he would handle Minneapolis in the Central Hockey League.

Michelet Passes On

HANOVER, N. H., March 14 (AP)—Robert H. Michelet '34 of Washington, Dartmouth honor student and athlete, one of the four recently chosen Rhodes scholars from New England, passed on today. He was known as Dartmouth's outstanding undergraduate. He was president of Dalæopitus, senior governing society; president of Psi Upsilon Fraternity; president of Casque and Gauntlet, senior honorary society; had been president of his class three years; had been president of Green Key, junior honorary society, and was one of six senior fellows chosen annually for outstanding scholastic and athletic attainments. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. During his first year at Dartmouth he was captain of the freshman football team. Since that time he had played varsity football for three years. He was also captain of the varsity track team.

Touring Americans Win

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The touring American amateur hockey team defeated England last night, 1 to 0.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Should Keep the Rules Uniform

THE past year found the professional football rules somewhat different from those which governed the college and school game, and, while it might be better if their rules were alike, it is not of the utmost importance, as the professional teams never meet the amateurs in public and the professional players never try to make amateur teams. But now an entirely different situation seems to be arising, as some of the schools in the country are reported as having decided to adopt the professional forward passing rule in preference to the college one.

Real Breach in Rules

When this decision was made by one of the school organizations, it opened up a real breach between the college and school rules. While those schools which do not belong to that organization have not yet indicated that they will adopt the change, the association is said to have a fair-sized membership, and this will mean that boys on its teams will be drilled in a different type of play from boys on teams outside the association. It will also mean that the boys of the association, when they come up to a college team, will have to change their style of play, something which is bound to prove a handicap not only to their own playing but also in retarding the development of their team.

Can Choose Own Rules

There is, of course, nothing to prevent an association of schools or colleges adopting such football rules as it likes best; but it is to be hoped that all the school and college authorities will work together and adopt such rules as are promulgated annually by the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It may be that the present rules could be changed to advantage in certain particulars; but if they are to be changed, then they should receive the indorsement of all the colleges and schools. The present committee is made up of men who have had years of experience, most of them former players and some of them coaches. They have always been glad to receive and seriously consider any proposed changes, many of which have been adopted in the past, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not consider any changes proposed in the future. In fact, they made at least two changes this winter which we believe are going to help the game next fall. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that any school or college associations which want changes made in the rules will submit them to the rules committee, and, if they are not able to convince those men of the value of their proposed changes, abide by the old rules as adopted. Any other mode of action will bring on complications which will not serve any useful purpose.

Cleveland Eliminated From League Playoffs

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	18	11	13	83	63	47
Detroit	21	4	18	91	94	46
London	18	8	16	89	75	44
Syracuse	19	4	19	111	107	42
Windsor	17	3	23	79	101	37
Cleveland	16	4	22	101	114	36

Result March 13
Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 14—The prolonged argument over playoff positions in the International Hockey League was decided here last night. Buffalo, Detroit, London and Syracuse will be the teams. Cleveland Indians were eliminated as contenders when they suffered a 3-to-2 defeat at the hands of Detroit Olympics. Moffatt, Carrigan and Foster scored for Olympics. Cormier and Benson got the Cleveland goals.

The post-season playoffs will start next Sunday, March 18, with Buffalo Bisons, titleholders, as guests of Syracuse Stars, according to the present program. The playoff will call for 12 games, three at home for each team. All games will be played to a finish according to a new ruling by President Charles S. King, instead of three points for a win and one for a tie as in the past two years. Two referees will be named for each game.

Dark and Light Blues Show Flashy Workouts

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Winding up training for their annual meeting on the Thames Saturday, the eight-oared crews of Oxford and Cambridge showed flashy workouts yesterday on the tidewater.

Cambridge rowed a mile, 1180 yards from Putney to Hammersmith Bridge, in 7m. 27s. while the Dark Blues sprinted from the mile post to Hammersmith Bridge, about 1340 yards, in 2m. 57s. They set off at 35½ strokes to the minute and finished at 34.

The time of the Cambridge trial was three seconds faster than that made by Oxford Saturday and confirmed observers in their opinion that the Light Blues still are the better crew. Oxford has been coming along rapidly, however, in recent workouts after a disappointing showing at the start of training.

Fielder A. Jones Passes

PORTLAND, Ore., March 14 (AP)—Fielder A. Jones, former big league baseball player and manager of the "Hitless Wonders" Chicago White Sox, passed away here yesterday. The baseball master developed such players as Ed Walsh, Doc White, Nick Altrock, Yip Owens, Roy Patterson and others. His last years were spent in retirement at his home here, near his first baseball conquests. His first professional baseball was in the now abandoned Oregon State League in 1893.

One Frenchman; Seven Americans Left in Tennis

Frank J. Bowden Victor Over Jean Borotra, 2—6, 10—8, 6—3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Seven American seeded players and one lone Frenchman filled the brackets in the quarterfinal round of the United States indoor tennis championship singles as the result of yesterday's play at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Gregory S. Mangin, the champion, Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Lester R. Stoefen, George M. Lott Jr., Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., and Frank J. Bowden, and Andre Merlin of France, are the survivors.

Mangin Displays Skill

For the first time during the tournament, Mangin showed the skill that gave him the title last year, and his opponent, Melvin H. Partridge, had little chance against the all-round play of the Newark player. Partridge put up a fine battle, but Mangin won at 6—2, 6—2, after being four times at match point in the second set before he won it.

McCauliff, opposing Paul Feret, Lott, with Christian Boussus for his opponent, and Bowden, scoring a brilliant victory over Jean Borotra, were the international heroes, but R. Berkeley Bell, after leading Merlin at 6—2, 2—0, weakened, and lost to the Frenchman, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

The most brilliant match of the day was the Bowden-Borotra affair, and the play of the former Columbia star, who has a victory over Wood, at Forest Hills a year ago, in his record, never played finer tennis, while Borotra, though obviously bothered by the service of his opponent, was also playing some of his finest tennis. But Bowden, after dropping the first set, 6—2, suddenly found his strokes, and especially his service, working to perfection, and breaking through on Borotra's service for the first time to win the second set at 10—8, followed it up to lead at 5—2, and then capture the third set two games later, after trailing at love-40. He took four straight points on service and volleys to win the advantage, and then took two more a rally later.

Doubles Under Way

The first round of the doubles resulted as expected, with the seeded teams coming through, including the two French pairs, Clifford S. Sutter, and McCauliff, last year winners, were especially effective against Lieut. R. N. Watt Jr. U. S. N., captain of the Leech Cup team last season, and Irving Pratt, winning at 6—2, 6—3. Summary:

United States Indoor Lawn Tennis

Singles—Third Round

F. X. Shields, New York, defeated William Thompson, Westminster T. C., 6—1, 3—6, 6—0.

E. H. McCauliff Jr., Ardsley T. C., defeated Paul Feret, France, 6—4, 6—4.

L. R. Stoefen, Los Angeles T. C., defeated Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago T. & T. C., defeated Christian Boussus, France, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, West Side T. C., defeated M. H. Partridge, New Rochelle T. C., 6—3, 6—2.

Andre Merlin, France, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Jackson Heights T. C., 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

S. B. B. Wood Jr., West Side T. C., defeated Simon Miller, New York, 6—7, 6—1, 7—5.

F. J. Bowden, University Heights T. C., defeated Jean Borotra, France, 2—6, 10—8, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

C. S. Sutter and McCauliff defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., and Irving Pratt, 6—2, 6—3.

Bell and Bowden defeated G. H. Coster and W. McC. Martin, 6—3, 6—4.

Kurzrok and J. H. Pitman defeated Dr. Irving Epstein and Edward De Gray, 6—2, 6—4.

Borotra and Boussus defeated A. W. Swayze and Frank Farrel, 6—4, 6—2.

Stoefen and Lott defeated I. W. Raymond and C. H. Schweikhardt, 6—2, 6—2.

Albert Lawn Jr. and Ray Palmer Jr. won from Dr. William Rosenbaum and Merritt Cutler by default.

Shields and Wood defeated F. J. Rericha and Joseph Abrams, 6—0, 6—3.

Merlin and Feret defeated E. N. Brandt and F. C. Anderson, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Eli Yale and Columbia Share Eastern Association Honors

Blue Retains Swimming Meet Title, While Lions Take Waterpolo Championship From Navy Team

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association
(Final Standing)

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P. C.
Yale	5	0	239½	115½	1.000
Rutgers	4	1	190	165	.800
Naval Academy	3	2	193	162	.600
Pennsylvania	2	3	187	168	.400
Columbia	1	4	142½	212½	.000
C. C. N. Y.	0	5	113	243	.000

Unbeaten in 10 years of competition, Yale University retained its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship this past season by winning five straight meets with ease. In 10 consecutive years of Eastern Association play, the Eli has finished on top of every meet, which is a record unsurpassed in college swimming circles. Yale teams have now won 69 straight tank meets.

Not only did Yale continue its remarkable record, but it also won every meet with points to spare. The closest meet all season was the opener with the University of Pennsylvania, won by the Eli, 42 to 29. The most decisive victory for the Blue was over the United States Naval Academy by a score of 52 to 19. Yale naturally scored the most points over the five-meet schedule, 239½, the one-half point coming in the Columbia University meet.

Rutgers placed second in the final standing, losing only one meet, and that, of course, to Yale. The Navy was third with three victories and two defeats. Columbia, which was at the bottom of the race at the close of last season, jumped up one notch and City College slipped back. The results of the meets follow:

Yale	42	Pennsylvania	29
Yale	46	C. C. N. Y.	25
Yale	48	Rutgers	23
Yale	51½	Columbia	19½
Yale	52	Navy	19
Rutgers	41	Columbia	30
Rutgers	38	Pennsylvania	33
Rutgers	38	Navy	33
Rutgers	50	C. C. N. Y.	21
Navy	58	C. C. N. Y.	13
Navy	38	Pennsylvania	33
Navy	45	Columbia	26
Pennsylvania	48	C. C. N. Y.	23
Pennsylvania	44	Columbia	27
Columbia	40	C. C. N. Y.	31

Walter Spence '34, Rutgers freestyle star, who finished third in individual scoring in 1932 and second last year, captured first place this past season with a total of 54 points. Spence scored at least 10 points in every meet and totaled 12 in two of them. He was pressed for honors by J. P. Plichta '35 of the Naval Academy, whose high mark for the campaign was 48 points. W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania, had 45 points. Plichta specializes in the 220 and 440-yard freestyle events, while Spence is best in the shorter races. Wark is also best in the 50 and 100.

Eugene Jennings Jr. '35 was high man for Columbia with 37 points, and City College's best was George Sheinberg '36. Yale, because of the unusually large number of men it enters in each meet, barely placed a man in the first 10 scorers. D. L. Livingston '35S was tied for ninth position with 31 points. The individual scorers follow:

Individual Scorers

Player, Class and College	Points
Walter Spence '34, Rutgers	54
J. P. Plichta '35, Naval Academy	48
W. E. Wark Jr. '36, Pennsylvania	45
Eugene Jennings Jr. '35, Columbia	37
W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers	36
T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers	36
J. D. Stevens '35, Naval Academy	35
George Sheinberg '36, C. C. N. Y.	34
C. P. Donnally '36, Pennsylvania	32
D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale	31
T. A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia	30
G. F. Groff '35, Pennsylvania	29
E. D. Weeks '35, Pennsylvania	23
R. H. Hilbrath '34, Naval Academy	23
F. L. Faulkner '36, Rutgers	23
J. J. Hyland '34, Naval Academy	21
W. L. Savell Jr. '34S, Yale	20
G. L. McEntee Jr. '35, Naval Academy	19
Milton Metzger '36, C. C. N. Y.	18
R. W. Wilson '35, Yale	18
C. J. Campbell '36, Yale	17
Eli Kristal '36, C. C. N. Y.	17
Lester Kaplan '34, C. C. N. Y.	17
B. E. Eynon '34, Pennsylvania	17
P. H. Torrey Jr. '34, Naval Academy	15
C. F. Pierson '34, Yale	15
Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale	14
N. D. Hoyt '36, Yale	14
T. J. Mulcahy '34, Columbia	13
R. F. Corroon '35, Yale	13
H. P. Buckingham '35, Yale	13
R. S. Penn '36, Yale	11
G. L. Holstein '35, Pennsylvania	11
Juan Goldberg '35, Pennsylvania	10
A. C. Brown Jr. '35, Yale	10
S. N. Loud '34S, Yale	10
J. R. Henry Jr. '35, Yale	10
W. T. Kyle '34, Rutgers	9
H. B. White Jr. '35, Rutgers	9
Robert Sewell Jr. '34, Pennsylvania	8
G. W. Grider '34, Naval Academy	8
R. C. Windfeld '36, Yale	8
S. J. Greenszig '36, Columbia	7
William Patterson '34, Columbia	7
Andrew Lavender '36, C. C. N. Y.	7
Cecil Fowler '35, Pennsylvania	7
D. M. Laisure '36, Naval Academy	6
G. F. Bright '35, Naval Academy	6
Nathan Snow '35, C. C. N. Y.	6
C. N. Pendrich '34, Rutgers	6
F. L. Paul '35, Yale	5
Ira Schiffer '36, Columbia	5
Hugo Maray '35, Columbia	5
M. W. Black '35, Columbia	5
W. B. Boyd Jr. '34, Columbia	5
Robert Jennings '36, Columbia	5
R. C. Koppesch '36, Rutgers	5
Edward Goldstein '36, C. C. N. Y.	5
Homer Nearing '36, Pennsylvania	5
W. I. Martin '34, Naval Academy	5
H. L. Staples '34, Columbia	4½
K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia	4
A. H. Redding '36, Columbia	4
H. G. Olsen '34, Columbia	4
W. E. Mowen '34, Rutgers	4
Louis Meyer Jr. '34, Rutgers	4
C. B. Judson '36S, Yale	4
C. J. Vitaliano '36, C. C. N. Y.	4
N. V. King '35S, Yale	3½
Eugene Meyer 3d '36, Yale	3
E. J. Quinlan Jr. '34, Yale	3
R. W. Jarvis Jr. '34, Yale	3
J. H. Young Jr. '35, Yale	3
J. R. Wood '34, Columbia	3
J. A. Latimer '35, Rutgers	3
Henry Standerwick '35, Columbia	2
J. W. Mackenzie '34, Columbia	2
A. F. Kitchel Jr. '36, Yale	2
J. F. Ferguson Jr. 36, Yale	2
M. S. Roester '35, Yale	2
C. F. Stewart '34, Yale	2
Morris Herbst '35, C. C. N. Y.	2
L. H. Bauer '35, Naval Academy	2
G. D. Clift '35, Naval Academy	2
D. O. Dixon Jr. '34, Naval Academy	2
George Weidmann '37, C. C. N. Y.	1
Charles Machleid '34, C. C. N. Y.	1
Jerome Fox '36, C. C. N. Y.	1
Herbert Spigel '34, Pennsylvania	1
J. R. Crutchfield '36, Naval Academy	1
H. B. VanderPoel '35S, Yale	1
D. P. Bishop Jr. '34, Yale	1
R. J. Burke '36, Yale	1

Eastern Intercollegiate Waterpolo League

Team	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst	P. C.
Columbia	5	0	148	58	1.000
Naval Academy	4	1	131	63	.800
Rutgers	2	3	98	111	.400
Pennsylvania	2	3	78	89	.400
Yale	2	3	86	82	.400
C. C. N. Y.	0	5	41	169	.000

Columbia took Eastern League waterpolo honors away from the Naval Academy this last season by winning all five games. The Navy won four and lost one. The Lions captured most of their games by a one-sided score, the only close contest being the final one of the season with Navy. Rutgers, Pennsylvania and Yale tied for third place, each with two victories and three defeats. City College lost all five games.

Columbia easily won scoring honors with a total of 148 points. The new champions also showed the best defense, holding opponents to 58. Navy had 121 points for and 63 against. The scores of the waterpolo games:

Columbia	38	C. C. N. Y.	9
Columbia	38	Rutgers	14
Columbia	30	Yale	12
Columbia	29	Pennsylvania	14
Columbia	14	Navy	10
Navy	41	C. C. N. Y.	10
Navy	31	Rutgers	15
Navy	21	Pennsylvania	13
Navy	18	Yale	11
Rutgers	18	Yale	15
Pennsylvania	16	Rutgers	12
Rutgers	39	C. C. N. Y.	10
Yale	16	Pennsylvania	14
Pennsylvania	21	C. C. N. Y.	11
Yale	32	C. C. N. Y.	2

Americans to Visit Japan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Foreign Relations Committee has accepted an invitation to send three swimmers to Japan next summer under the leadership of Robert J. H. Kiphuth, coach of the Yale swimming team. The group will sail from San Francisco, July 12, in the Tatsuta-Maru, arriving in Yokohama Aug. 1. The events in which they will compete are scheduled for Aug. 11-13. The Americans will then sail from Yokohama Aug. 23 and arrive in San Francisco Sept. 5.

Moynohan Wins Close Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—A beautiful finish gave Brendan Moynohan of the Boston A. A. a close, hard-earned victory last night over Glen Dawson, Tulsa, Okla.) star, in the 1500-meter run of the Connecticut A. A. U. indoor track meet. After trailing the Tulsa runner, national 1000-meter record holder, for nine and a half laps, Moynohan drew on all of his reserve power to take a slim lead which he held to the finish of the 11-lap race. Less than two feet separated the runners at the finish, Moynohan breaking the tape in 4m. 10 4-5s. on the rather slow Arena A. C. track.

Women's A. A. U. Swimming Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—Title holders are to defend in most of the events at the women's senior indoor swimming championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, to be held here April 11, 12, 13 and 14, it is announced by Coach Stanley Brauninger of the Lake Shore Athletic Club. The 75-foot pool of this club is to be the scene of the contests. The meet is being held under the auspices of the Chicago Daily News for the benefit of the Fresh-Air Sanitarium for children.

Hilton Defeats Tallman

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 14 (AP)—V. H. Hilton of Dayton, Ohio, yesterday eliminated D. N. Tallman of Minneapolis, the medalist, 2 and 1, in the first round of the annual Belleair amateur golf tournament. Other first-flight results: Buell Alvord, Greenwich, Conn., downed G. B. Beaumont, Philadelphia, 5 and 4. Dan R. Topping, Greenwich, disposed of Frank W. Regan, Garden City, L. I., 7 and 6.

College Swimming Result

Brown 49, Springfield 37.

British Walker Cup Golf Team Named

By the Associated Press

St. Andrews, Scot., March 14

A TEAM of veteran amateur golfers, led by the 56-year-old British amateur champion, Hon. Michael Scott, today was named by the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews to represent Great Britain against the United States in the Walker Cup matches this summer.

The members of the team, including several former British champions, are Scott, Roger H. Wethered, Cyril J. H. Tolley, T. A. Torrance, Eric W. Fiddian, Jack McLean, S. L. McKinlay and H. G. Bentley.

Two more places remain to be filled.

Harry F. Wolf Retains Squash Tennis Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—Harry F. Wolf, for the fifth successive time is the United States amateur squash tennis champion. The New York Athletic Club player, whose match against Milton Baron for the title was halted on Saturday, after the first game on account of a shot hitting him on the head, came back with the finest exhibition he has staged in his career, to defeat Baron in the three remaining games and retain the championship. The score: 15—18, 15—9, 15—10, 18—13.

Both Wolf and Baron played the best style of squash tennis that has ever been seen in the Princeton Club, where the championship was played. Both made every rally count, and only super squash by the N. Y. A. C. player finally settled the issue in his favor. Baron displayed the same skill that gave him his lone victory over Wolf, in the Clyde Martin invitation, but this time the champion was just a trifle better, and when the points were needed, had enough to spare to win. In the final game, Baron led most of the way, but Wolf finally brought the score to 13-all, and then ran out the game and match five innings later, without allowing another point to Baron.

Both used a varied type of game, with skillful angle shooting and up-and-down drives, with much change of pace, but the service of Wolf was better, and Baron was on the defensive most of the time. Summary:

United States Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—Final Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—18, 15—9, 15—10, 18—13.

A. A. U. Basketball Race Reaches Third Round

KANSAS CITY, March 14 (AP)—Six western contenders and five Missouri Valley League teams remained among the 16 survivors of the first two rounds in the National A. A. U. basketball tournament today.

The others billed for action in the third round are two from Chicago and one each representing Washington, D. C., Kansas City and Minneapolis.

Only one upset occurred last night—the 49 to 30 defeat the Sholls Cafe team of Washington handed Midland College of Fremont, Neb., the worst Midland had suffered in four years. Harold Kiesel, Sholls center, scored 22 points in leading the rally that sent his team into a third-round match today with Olympic Club of San Francisco, one of the prime favorites.

Tulsa Diamond Oilers, defending champions, had an easy ride ride through the second round at the expense of the Springfield (Mo.) Teachers, 41 to 19. The Oilers meet the Firestone Californians of Los Angeles tonight.

Frenchmen Win the Doubles

CINCINNATI, March 14 (AP)—Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines defeated their French rivals in the singles at a professional exhibition last night, but lost the doubles. Tilden conquered Martin Plaa in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4, and Vines turned back Henri Cochet, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. The Americans lost the doubles, 6—1, 6—4.

Dunlap Increases Lead

PINEHURST, N. C., March 14 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur golf champion, lengthened his lead in the tin whistle golf championship yesterday when he shot the difficult No. 2 course in 70 strokes for a 54-hole total of 215. Other leaders included: R. D. Clemson, Middletown, N. Y., 81-152—233; F. S. Danford, Orient, N. Y., 78-161—239, and J. J. Fitzgerald, Osterville, Mass., 73-167—240.

Pennsylvania Places Two on All-Star Team

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Pennsylvania, Princeton, Cornell and Yale share the major laurels in the 1934 Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League's all-star team, picked annually for the Associated Press by the coaches.

Penn, champions of the loop, place both Robert L. Freeman '35, tall center, and Kenneth A. Hashagen '35, clever guard, on the first team, the other places going to Capt. John J. Ferraro '34 of Cornell, individual scoring champion, and Roy K. Fairman '34 of Princeton, at forward, and Egbert J. Miles Jr. '35S of Yale, at the other guard post.

Alfred E. Bonniwell '35 of Dartmouth and John E. Seibert '34 of Princeton at forwards, Owen W. McDowell '34 of Columbia at center, and George P. Stangle '34, Dartmouth, and John L. Grebauskas '35, Princeton, at the guard posts, form the second team.

Ferraro was the only player to receive the maximum of 14 points, all seven coaches placing him on the first team although one placed him at guard rather than at forward. Fairman received 13 points, Freeman and Hashagen 12 each and Miles nine.

The balloting, participated in by Howard Ortner of Cornell, Lon Jourdet of Penn, Wesley Fesler of Harvard, Albert (Dolly) Stark of Dartmouth, Dan Meenan of Columbia, H. O. (Fritz) Crisler of Princeton, and Elmer Ripley of Yale, was on a basis of two points for first-team selection and one for second team.

Peoria Boosters Hold Spotlight in Bowling

PEORIA, Ill., March 14 (AP)—Shooting at a 2803 mark, Peoria booster teams held the spotlight as the thirty-fourth annual American bowling congress entered its sixth night.

The tournament regulars do not start bowling again until Saturday when virtually all sections of the mid-West will be represented. That day will also mark the renewal of activity in the singles and doubles.

Until the regulars start shooting, first place in the singles was considered likely to be led by Joe Smolen, Cudahy, Wis., with his 543. First in the five-man team class is held by the Kassing-Goosen Furniture Company team of St. Louis with the 2803 total.

John Fitzgerald of St. Louis is the all-events leader with an 1839.

Helen Waring Leads Field

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 14 (AP)—Helen Waring, Pinehurst golfer, shot an 82 yesterday and took the lead at the halfway mark in the women's annual Mid-South tournament here, a 36-hole medal play competition. Charlotte Glutting of East Orange, N. J., and Jane Douglas of Beverly Hills, Calif., were tied for second place with 85's. The final 18 holes will be played today.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Tulsa 2, Kansas City 1.

College Rifle Result

Vermont 1818, Brooklyn P. I. 1761.

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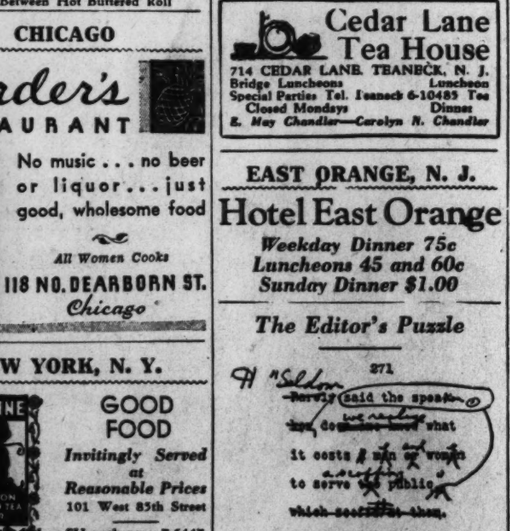
The Editor's Puzzle

271



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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Hosiery Lingerie Novelties
Freda Maix, *Prop.*
Tel. Delaware 3-1940

HENRY
CREATOR of COIFFURES
Formerly of DEUTSCH & AUGUST Fifth Avenue
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Jo. Sq. 3-4760 Labor Building

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
Arch Preserver Shoes for Men and Women, $9.00
A few slightly higher.
234 CENTRAL AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

S. W. KAGAN COMPANY
Sponsors Truthful Merchandising of Highest Quality Meats and Fish at All Kagan Markets

730 Bergen Avenue	Jersey City
897 Bergen Avenue	Jersey City
588 West Side Avenue	Jersey City
733 West Side Avenue	Jersey City
203 Jackson Avenue	Jersey City
333 Jackson Avenue	Jersey City
238 Old Bergen Road	Jersey City
387 Ocean Avenue	Jersey City
640 Ocean Avenue	Jersey City
180 Monticello Avenue	Jersey City
80 Carlton Avenue	Jersey City
151 Sterling Avenue	Jersey City
179 Newark Avenue	Jersey City
401 Fifth Street	Union City
185 Summit Avenue	Union City
800 Park Avenue	Weehawken
766 Park Avenue	Weehawken
981 Broadway	Woodcliff
27 Park Avenue	Guttenberg
5545 Boulevard	North Bergen
910 Washington Street	Hoboken

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

MAPLEWOOD

Try Foster's Tooth Paste
SOMETHING NEW
FOSTER'S DRUG STORE
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

EASTER APPAREL
GOWNS MILLINERY HOSIERY GLOVES LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
Constance Harris, Inc.
179 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Mont. 2-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
470 PARK STREET

Freytag and Anderson
FLORISTS
4 and 6 So. Park Street Montclair, N. J. Phone Montclair 2-2321—2322

The Montclair Food Co.
Incorporated
4 1-lb. cans best grade Salmon $1.00
5 jars Shrimps $1.00
5 ½-lb. cans large Portuguese Boneless and Skinless Sardines $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-0220—0221

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

NATIONAL MARKETS
Quality Meats—Poultry—Fish
Vegetables and Groceries
331 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0735
233 HOLLYWOOD AVE., HILLSIDE, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUTE
Latest Hair Styling. All branches of Beauty culture. Nine years in Montclair. Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service
20 Church St. Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

DRESSMAKING
WILL THAT FAVORITE DRESS OR COAT SERVE AGAIN IF IT IS REPAIRED OR ALTERED? LET ME FIX IT.
Mrs. Charles Holmes
13 ELSTON ROAD, UPPER MONTCLAIR
Tel. Mtclr. 2-9481
All sorts of hand work done.

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

MISS EVERETT, Inc.
Gowns
Sportwear
Millinery
Conservatively Priced
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The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Newest Styles in Luncheon Sets for Spring, $2.95 to $65
418 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Massman Building

DAWSON'S BEAUTY CULTURE
A Monitor Advertiser for Fifteen Years
Madison Bldg. Montclair 2-8900—8901

HENKE'S, Inc.
Jewellers
Clairidge Theatre Building
Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

M. KRAEMER & SON
BUTCHERS
4 ESSEX MARKET
Highest Grade Meats and Poultry Delivered to Your Door
Call Mitchell 2-5580-81

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

Broadway Hardware Co.
(Herbert T. Beck, Proprietor)
"Pittsburgh Proof" Paint Products
Shades—Janitor Supplies
GARDEN TOOLS
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
HUmboldt 2-0943 594 BROADWAY

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0309
401 Highland Terrace, Orange

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St. Orange, N. J.

"THERE'S NONE BETTER"
Mangieri Bros
ALL CREAM ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily with Henry Becker & Son, Inc., Grade A extra heavy cream.
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES
320 CENTRAL AVE. OR. 3-9649

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture
Exclusive but not expensive
By trained experts
OR 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETTE
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture
124 So. Orange Ave. 679 Springfield Ave.
S. O. 2-9611 Essex 3-4541

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 WAVERLY PLACE S. Or. 2-2260

PASSAIC

SANDERS & SON
721 Bloomfield Ave., Kilwood, N. J.
PITTSTON COAL
Telephones: Passaic 0364 — 5309

PATERSON

H. METZ
Metz Arch Mode Footwear
"THE FINEST IN FOOTWEAR"
303 MARKET STREET

Elite Millinery
98 BROADWAY, PATERSON, N. J.

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
GILMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

PLAINFIELD

Plainfield Pastry Shop
306 W. Front Street Tel. 6-8032
Our Home Made Pastries
are freshly baked daily. Luncheons served. We specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Our pastries are sold at the Park Stores.
631 PARK AVENUE
Tel. 6-4098 for Delivery

Central Jersey's Greatest Store
TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

FRESH MILK AND CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs. Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE. NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

For Good Service and Moderate Prices
Consult the
Lightning Shoe Repair Company
204 EAST FRONT STREET
Opp. Strand Theater, Plainfield, N. J.
We call for and deliver—just phone Plfd 3637

EVERGREEN DAIRY
FINE BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS
Tel. 6-2382 183 E. Front Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

MORECRAFT COAL CO.
COAL—FURNACE OIL
COKE
Tel. Dunellen 2-8543 Dunellen, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. H. LUDEWIG
Hardware
205 MAIN STREET Hack. 3-3000
Du Pont and Moore's Paints
Sapolin—Speed Enamel

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florist, Inc.
63 North Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

Park Confectaurant
74 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 65c and $1.00

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
1208 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Telephone Ridg. 6-3793 Open Evenings

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

THE SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
107 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Free Delivery Tel. 6-2300

E. S. BARRY
Cash Grocer
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
109 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Phone Ridgewood 6-3630

Wonder Grocery Store
F. KILROY, *Propr.*
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

TENAFLY

Martha Thomas Beauty Shoppe
SPRING SPECIAL
Self-Setting Permanent Wave
$5.00 Wave Now $3.50 $3.50 Wave Now $2.25 $2.25 Wave Now $1.00
Any Three Items for $1.00
13 Washington Place Tel. Eng. 3-5366

WESTFIELD

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

KLINGERS MARKET
254-256 EAST BROAD STREET
Heinz 57 Varieties
SOLD BY THE ABOVE
PHONE WESTFIELD 2640 — 2641

Martin's
Toys and Sporting Goods
TOYS FOR VACATIONS
FISHING OUTFITS—SALT and FRESH WATER
148 EAST BROAD ST. Tel. 2-3675
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 60c LB.
Telephone WE 2-1198

For Safety and Service Plus
The Westfield Trust Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERILL & METCALF
The Home of Famous Shoes
110 MARKET ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

When shopping for eatables it will pay you to visit
The Puritan Beef Co.
32 NORTH 9TH STREET
The best for less, always!

BETHLEHEM

THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR, STROMBERG-CARLSON AND PHILCO RADIOS
at GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
837 WEST 10TH STREET

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Women's Gold Stripe Pure Silk Hosiery, New Shades $1.00

MONARCH *Food Products*
CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
29 WEST 7TH STREET Phone 23-827

COAL—COKE
Right Time, Right Price, Right Place
Phone your order for delivery.
J. F. SIEGEL
PHONE 23-097

For That Easter Gift
Consult
Ford E. O'Dell
Jeweler
107 West 9th St. Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the watch for you"

"We make our own candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us. Leave your order at
PULAKOS
824 STATE STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
18 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
Second at State
Phone 8790
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER

FOR YOUR SPRING SUIT, COAT OR HAT
You can be suited at
FELLERS
THE STORE DEPENDABLE
Third and Market Streets

OPENING DAYS, March 20-21
Complete line of DRESSES, COATS and HATS. Reasonably Priced.
KOLBENSCHLAGS
410 NORTH THIRD STREET

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
Phone Ardmore 175
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY
Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelten Avenue
Barker Bldg., 12th Floor
Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W

FLOWERS
BELLE R. KINSLOE
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Deliveries Anywhere

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PITTSBURGH

Eastman Kodak STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
Enlarging—Framing
606 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

F. C. HINKEL & BRO.
"Flowers"
Delivered Anywhere in Pittsburgh or Suburbs
R. D. No. 7 BELLEVUE-PITTSBURG PA.

PITTSBURGH—Dormont

Maytag Washer - regular $129.50
Model NOW $79.50
for limited time. Terms if desired.
GEO. S. HARDS CO.
1430 Potomac Ave., Dormont, Pa. Lehigh 1060
Authorized Dealer: Hoover Sweeper, Stromberg-Carlson Radio, Kelvinator, and Frigidaire.

READING

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY AND DRESSES
408 Penn St

OLD CARPETS are valuable
Have Wool Chenille Rugs Made
Agents Wanted
Mention the Monitor
Also "Rug Shampooing"
Reading Rug Co.
1940-50 Perkiomen Ave. Phone 27453

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Avenue

B. & J. SAYLOR
The Market for Good Things to Eat
KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
FOURTH and PENN STREETS

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

KARMELKORN SHOP
our own delicious
Home-Made Candy and Salted Nuts
Our Own Easter Eggs
plain or decorated
F. R. Bauman 7 N. 6th St.

SCRANTON

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
MOFFITT'S
Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
Ladies' soles and heels .....90c up
Men's soles and heels .....$1 up
Also a branch of City Cleaners.
Phone 2-8500 140 N. Washington Ave.

EASTER MILLINERY
In a large assortment of styles, materials, colors and head sizes, priced at $1.98, $2.98 and $5.

Joseph's
(ANN K. STRAUSS)
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

PITTSBURGH *Proof* Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

EASTER CLOTHES
At Moderate Prices
Ready now, with Easter but two weeks from Sunday, a complete stock of everything new and fashion-right in men's clothing. Famous brands featured in all departments . . . including apparel for the entire family.
SAMTERS

Spring Showing
Women's smart gloves, hand bags and hosiery, and
PACKAWARD SHOES for Men
LACKAWANNA LEATHER CO.
327 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

The second week of our Big Birthday Sale we are featuring a group of the smartest, newest versions of Spring
HATS at $3.85
All type of Brims . . . Sailors . . . Off-the-Face.
The Heinz Store

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

BESANÇON'S
FLOWERS—PLANTS—BULBS
Artistic Table Decorations
329 JEFFERSON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

The Highway Shop
Dress Goods, Hose, Gloves, Underthings
China, Glass, Lamps, Candles, Toys
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
The THRIFT DRESS SHOP
(Cash and Carry)
New Dresses for SPRING arriving almost daily
Scotch Wools being closed out at reduced prices. Elsewhere the price was advanced March 1st.

Buick
ANDERSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
Essolene
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 461 and 462

57 VARIETIES
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The market for good things to eat"

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Authorized Home Appliance Dealer
Plumbing and Heating
A. C. Drynan & Sons

BOSTON
Mrs. Geo. K. Newbury
712 Maple Lane
Phone Sewickley 196-R
BAKED BEANS
1 quart 50c, 2 quarts 85c
BROWN BREAD 15 25-35c loaf
ORANGE MARMALADE 25c half-pint

Try HERZBRUN'S
for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
FINE TAILORING
CLEANING REPAIRING PRESSING
Call Sewickley 289
601 BEAVER STREET

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
511 BEAVER STREET
Tel. Sewickley 211

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
MILK, CREAM, EGGS and BUTTER
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
SHREDDED WHEAT
426 Beaver Street Tel. Sewickley 436

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
MARKET at 69TH STREET
A Restaurant that caters to family trade.
Complete Luncheons 35c
Full Course Dinners 50 and 65c
Banquet room for private affairs.

GERBER Shoe Repairing Service
7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.
BLVD. 2335 *"Smiling Service"*
STEWART
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
Remodeling—Invisible Mending
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
West Philadelphia and Suburban
Collection and Delivery

WILKES-BARRE

Goodrich Silvertown Inc.
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
72 NORTH MAIN STREET

WILKINSBURG

G. C. KESLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
Monarch Brand Foods
808 WOOD STREET Churchill 8174

BROAD'S CONFECTIONERY STORE
We Sell Reick's Ice Cream, Light Lunches and Candies
7900 Hoge Street, Wilkinsburg
Phone Churchill 8284

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Connecticut

Ansonia: Ansonia Opera House, 100 Main Street, 3 p. m., March 18.

Stamford: Burdick Junior High School, 44 Forest Street, 8:15 p. m., March 22.

Maine

Portland: Keith's Theater, Congress Street, 3:30 p. m., March 18.

New Jersey

Paterson (Second Church): Y. M. C. A., Ward and Prince Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 18.

Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School Auditorium, Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 8:30 p. m., March 20.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Theater, Kraft Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 18.

Buffalo (Third Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 19.

Freeport: Freeport High School Auditorium, Pine Street between Church and Grove Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 19.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Poughkeepsie (Second Church): Poughkeepsie High School, 39 North Hamilton Street, 3:30 p. m., March 18.

Staten Island (First Church): Church Auditorium, Castleton and Oakland Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 22.

Syracuse: Mispah Auditorium, 315 East Jefferson Street, 12:15 p. m., March 24.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Keswick Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 18.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Green Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., March 23.

West Virginia

Clarksburg: Auditorium, Masonic Temple, 8 p. m

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

ALAMEDA, CALIF.—For sale, Bay Shore home, about 1 acre, lovely garden, 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms with bath, glassed sleeping porch. 1234 Hathorne Street.

MARYLAND FARM—For sale, 365 acres; modern 12-room house, bath, electricity; bank barn, tenant house, outbuildings; woodland, meadow lands on stream, excellent for dairy purposes; 20 miles from Baltimore on W. M. R. R.; flagstop, railroad siding. REISTERSTOWN, P. O. R. D. 2, P. D. HALL.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN capable contacting retail merchants organizing sales on protected territory, commission basis; permanent connection. PRINTAPE CO., 508 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRE INSURANCE field and office man; 12 years' experience; A-1 references; will go anywhere. 502 Safety Building, Rock Island, Ill.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-3600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1976 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2, Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Opéra 42-71
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 58A Tel. A2. Flora 0178
FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 Tel. 23-406
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.448

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

ESSEX EARLY PEAS—Agent wanted on commission to secure consignments for old established reliable firm of Manchester merchants. Box M-2612, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns. 10/6 day: convenient garage HOVE 2360

BRIGHTON—Greylands for happy, homely holidays: bath; children taken; 1 minute sea, Hove Lawns. 16 Norfolk Sq. MRS. BURBRIDGE.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, 1 Cromwell Crescent, S. W. 5—Assured comfort, good food; bed-sitting rooms or partial board; sunny house; close tube, buses.

WORTHING—Small boarding house on sea front; good table; holiday or permanent visitors. HARTLEY, 247 Brighton Rd.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun 357

GADENING

W. MOORHEN (Landscape Gardener, Nurseryman and Seedsman)—Garden maintenance and every description of horticultural work: bulbs, seeds, plants and all garden requisites. South View Nurseries, Letchworth.

HOME SHARING

HOVE, Sussex—Lady would like another to share well-appointed home. Box M-2489, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PAIGNTON—Near—House on level land near bus, sea and shops; 3 beds, bath and modern conveniences; also garage; freehold. Apply CRAGG, 6 Mill Lane, Hazel Grove, Stockport.

HOUSES TO LET

ELMER SANDS, near BOGNOR REGIS—Well-furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, hot and cold all bedrooms, sleep 8, electric light, bathroom, indoor sanitation, telephone, garage, secluded garden; 1 minute sea; April 21st to August 4th 3 to 7 guineas weekly; October to Easter 1 guinea. NELSON, 1 Banbury Road, Oxford.

ESSEX—4-roomed thatched cottage furnished, near Frinton and Christian Science church. OWNER, 61 Raglan Court, Wembley Park, Middlesex. Phone Wembley 1886.

HOVE, SUSSEX — Comfortably furnished house to let, good residential part, quiet; 4 bedrooms, dining, lounge, small ante-room; gas or electric all rooms, bath hot and cold; garden; close sea, station, buses; 4½ guineas weekly. Box M-2597, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PEVENSEY BAY (Eastbourne 2½ miles)—Furnished bungalow to let, on beach, good sands and bathing; sleep 5, bath, hot and cold, electric light, gas, main drainage, garage; moderate terms. GREIG, 3 Connaught Road, Harpenden, Herts.

LAND FOR SALE

SURREY—Attractive, freehold site, orchard, 80 ft. by 144; near Claygate, Surrey; £320 or nearest offer. Apply 37 Broughton Ave., Finchley, N. 3.

MOTORCARS

J. C. H. MARTIN LTD.
Austin, Morris, Armstrong, Siddely, Agents
Beacon Garage, CROWBOROUGH
Daimler Cars for hire. Phone Cro. 113.
Well equipped repair depot.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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Daily Features

In Lighter Vein

Strange!

A firm kept a book in which each employee was required to write his name every morning, together with the time of his arrival and any excuse he might have for being late.

The first man always gave as his excuse: "Train late," and the others followed suit by writing "Ditto."

One morning, when the usual number of "dittos" had followed the first man's alleged excuse, it was seen that the latter had written: "Wife had twins."—*Tit-Bits.*

Process of Elimination

The heavy man was trying to get to a vacant seat at the circus. "Pardon me," he said to a woman, "did I step on your foot?"

"Yes," she said after glancing at the ring. "All six elephants are out there. You must have."

Blissful Error

"John, do you know what day it is today?"

"Darling, here's $10."

"Thanks. Now, have you enough for the rent?"

Logical

"I'm sorry, but I make it a rule never to lend money. It ruins friendship."

"Still, old chap, we were never what you might call wonderfully good friends, were we?"—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

With the Inventors

Flashlight Pencil

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a fortunate reporter who has equipped himself with a flashlight so that he can take notes in pitch darkness. But here is a small cylindrical flashlight fastened to the pencil—an ingenious combination for which U. S. Patent No. 1947975 has just been issued to John Dignovszky of Passaic, N. J. Of course it has innumerable other uses. The night messenger boy, or the student taking notes in an illustrated lecture, should be particularly grateful to Mr. D.

Daily Anecdote

A Frank Opinion

LEWIS CARROLL was talking with a little girl one day who knew him only as a mathematician. The conversation turned to books, and Mr. Carroll asked, "Have you ever read 'Through the Looking Glass'?"

Expecting an answer of childish enthusiasm, he was chagrined when the youngster replied, "Oh, dear, yes. It is even more stupid than 'Alice in Wonderland.' Don't you think so?"

Junior Cross-Word No. 127

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Simple.
8—To deface.
9—Also
10—Domestic animal.
11—To cut down.
12—Upon.
13—White metal.
14—Small barrel.
15—Object of devotion.
17—The Ucayali River is in this South American country.
18—From the interior.
19—Period of time.
20—Not any.
21—Acquire.
22—Sunday school (abbr.).
23—Collection of sayings.
24—Period.
25—Luxuriant.

Down

1—Easily moved.
2—Slack.
3—Comparative ending.
4—School for boys in England.
5—At this time.
6—Toward.
7—Persons skilled in languages.
11—Unit used in measuring diameter of wire.
12—Over (poetic).
13—Small child.
14—Low island or reef.
16—Instrumental duet.
17—Tap.
19—Highly valued.
21—African antelope.
22—French coin.
23—Cutting tool.
24—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS means love felt, but it remains incomplete unless it culminates in service, which means love expressed.—H. R. GENCK.

A Word a Day

Debacle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "That conversation has often recurred to me since the Insull *debacle*, which came only a week or two later" (Mr. Abbot in Monitor of March 7, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

coming-out party	anniversary
demise	adventure
disruption	explosion
conspiracy	announcement

Pronunciation: Preferably *de-bah'-k'l* (e as in create, *a* as in arm).

Derivation: When a frozen river was broken up, and the water and broken ice began a violent rush, the French referred to the disruption as a *débâcle*. The French *de* goes back to the Latin *dis*, "apart," and *bâcler*, "to bolt," to the Latin *baculum*, "stick." We incorporated the French word into English, using it in its figurative sense of "sudden breaking-up, violent disruption, rout."

Friendship between the peoples of the world is the best insurance against another international debacle.

Notes and Queries

Comma or semicolon after "Yes, sir" and "No, sir" (Miss A. L. P.)—The correspondent writes:

> When should one use a comma and when a semicolon in the answer to a question commencing or ending with the expressions, "Yes, sir," or "No, sir"? If a sentence reads, "Yes, sir, I did," it seems plain that the comma after "Yes, sir," is correct; but I would like to know when it is necessary to use the semicolon. Is it when a full sentence, with subject and predicate, follows the "Yes, sir," or comes after it? Or is it when the statement is somewhat separated by its sense from the affirmative or negative response? If the "Yes, sir," is separated entirely in its sense or what it refers to from the statement that follows, then I would think a period would be called for.

The question resolves itself into the matter of when to use a comma and when to use a semicolon after "yes" and "no."

Use a period when "yes" or "no" is all that is required for a satisfactory answer; as, "Can you do it?" "Yes, sir." Use a comma when a short statement is employed to repeat what the answer means; as, "Can you do it?" "Yes, sir, I can." Use a semicolon when an explanatory and closely related statement is added; as, "No, sir; that would be impossible at this time."

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Radio Advertising

TWO boys of this city who are interested in radio and who wished to earn more money to spend on this hobby, connected a microphone and phonograph in a radio set, mounted it all in a car, and went around giving advertising programs, for which they were well paid by the merchants. They would park the automobile in front of the merchant's place of business, using current from his store. The programs they presented were both entertaining and profitable. J. E. S.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

271

Rarely said the speaker does one know what it costs a man or woman to serve the public which scoffs at them. I dont think this point has ever been given the consideration it so eminently well deserves

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

A Good Type of Man

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by W. K. Hubbell, Lexington, Ky., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Serpents in the New Testament

IN THE Authorized Version of the New Testament, with a single exception, the word "serpent" always translates *ophis*, the regular Greek word for a "snake" or "serpent" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon," p. 471).

The *ophis* may be said to have had a double reputation. It is described in Matt. 10:16 as being *phronimos*, "intelligent, wise, prudent, mindful of its own interests," and is there recommended as an example for the Way-shower's followers. But in II Cor. 11:3 it is said to have deceived Eve by its *panourgia*, "cunning or craft"; while Jesus could describe the crafty hypocrites among the Pharisees as "serpents" (Matt. 23:33).

The later Jews identified the serpent mentioned in the account of the garden of Eden, with the Devil, who is described in Rev. 12:9 as "that old serpent."

In James 3:7, "serpents" is a rendering of the Greek *herpeton*, literally "creeping things, reptiles."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"Thirty years ago anyone looking for a journalist naturally turned to the cheapest saloon in town; now it would be shrewder sleuthing to seek him at the swellest golf club," said Henry L. Mencken, American writer and critic, several years ago. "There are plenty of managing editors," he declared, "who pay more income tax than the common run of bank presidents."

"Did you see Trajan's Column when you visited Rome?" asked a traveler just back from Europe. "Yes indeed," was the quick reply. "I read it every morning."

Prospective writers should begin to write something each day, should build up the habit of observing, reflecting, and sifting results, and preserving them in files.

Congratulations, Elko (Nev.) Independent! Sixty-six years old and your presses still running! And to you, Editor Mary McNamara!

The National Aviation Editors Association was recently organized in Miami, Fla. The first president: Reginald V. Cleveland, New York Times.

Learning to Wink

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Little Girl Seems to Be Making Better Headway Than the Boy, but He Gives Us a Chuckle. In Return, We Are Giving a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB to Mrs. Loretta M. Doerman, Cincinnati, Ohio. Send Your Interesting Pictures to the Feature Editor. Glossy Prints Are Preferred. $1 Is Paid for Each Picture Accepted for Publication.

Mr. Scroggins

Moving Day Postponed

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Myers

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim), squirrel extraordinary of Boston Common, leaned back on his small cane and gazed into the branches of the large cottonwood tree (Populus deltoides) which grows almost in the Public Garden lake. "Hurrumph!" he hurrumphed. "How do you like the location, my dear?" he said to Mrs. Scroggins. "I should like to see the house," she said. "If you're going to move from one house into another, it's always a good idea to see what you're getting into."

Scroggins peered into the recesses of the cottonwood again, then he turned and looked across the Lake. "I'd call it an excellent location—if we want to live in the Garden instead of on the Common."

Fib, doughty chieftain of Common sparrows, dashed up. He had heard what Scroggins said.

"You aren't moving from the Common?" said Fib as he twittered with excitement from beak to tail.

Scroggins smiled genially. "Spring is coming, and we're looking at new houses," he said mysteriously.

Fib dashed off. Heading toward the Common, he spied Florrie strutting about the Soldiers' Monument. He flew to her side. "The Scrogginses are looking at new houses," he said, and was off. He found the Squiffletree family just leaving home for an airing. "The Scrogginses are looking at new houses," said Fib. And in the same way, the energetic sparrow found others and told them. They in turn told others. And so, in hardly any time at all, everyone on the Common was saying to everyone else, "The Scrogginses are looking at new houses." And then someone, in repeating the story, added that the Scrogginses had found a wonderful new house with two porches instead of one and that it was in a big sugar maple (Acer saccharum) away out on Commonwealth Avenue!

Meanwhile, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins looked at the house they had heard was to be let in the cottonwood. There was no porch. The rooms were small. And all the windows were so arranged that it wasn't possible to see the Lake from any of them.

"I like where we live better," said Mr. Scroggins finally.

"We can see lots of things from our windows," said Mrs. Scroggins.

"And, besides," said Mr. Scroggins, "it's home." He smiled at this. Mrs. Scroggins smiled, and they walked home happily, arm in arm.

Hardly had they left the shadow of the cottonwood when Fib flew up. He saw them smiling and looking back at the house they just had seen, so turned around and flew hither and thither, with the announcement that he had seen the Scrogginses near the new house in the cottonwood. From that announcement, more words were passed here and there about the Common to the effect that the Scrogginses were moving from the Common to the Garden.

As they walked to their home in Ulmus Americana (American elm) Mr. and Mrs. S. met friend after friend.

"We hear you're moving to another house," each friend would say.

And Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins each time would smile and pleasantly deny the soft impeachment. But so much was said to them about moving that when they finally reached home, Scroggins said, "Perhaps we'd better move after all."

Mrs. Scroggins laughed and laughed. "No," she said, "we have to do the living. Let the others do the talking."

Staff Artist
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Scrogginses Look at a New House

Her husband was much impressed with this remark and repeated it frequently during the next few days as it became more and more necessary to explain that moving day was postponed indefinitely.

Betty Bee

A Busy Queen

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE was now paying homage to another queen, and what a queen! In the hive there were two 12-frame chambers, a total of 24 frames. Each frame had 6000 cells, a grand total of 144,000 cells.

The season was at hand when a variety of blossoms would open and offer their secretions of nectar to the eager bees. Once the colony started the collection and storage of honey, the active bees would quickly tire, and young strong bees would be needed to take their places.

Queen Bee devotedly and faithfully went about her work of replenishing her family. Soon she was depositing 6000 eggs a day. The queen knew nothing of union hours or NRA codes; nature regulated her work. On rainy days, or when the dew was heavy upon the flowers, Betty and her sisters could not work in the fields. The skies must be clear and the sun's rays warm to permit them to labor. Not so the queen. Her work continued in fair weather and in foul. The presence of the entire colony might crowd her and interrupt her duties, yet she would continue a very busy matron.

Let us analyze that day's work of laying 6000 eggs. As this intensive laying occurs rather early in the season, it is reasonable to figure that the queen may have 12 hours in which to go, unhindered, about her work. That would mean that every hour of that time she deposited 500 eggs, more than eight each minute or an average of one egg every eight seconds.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

We Can Always Give

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Ohio

IN THE suburbs of an Ohio city live an elderly couple. In earlier years the husband had been a very successful manufacturer; he and his wife had enjoyed a beautiful home in the city, servants, in fact, everything money can provide. But in recent years several enterprises in which this man was interested have met with financial reverses.

They sold their home, gave up their servants—gave up all the luxuries they had been accustomed to. Then they went into the suburbs and bought a small house with a plot of ground on which were several varieties of fruit and a large vegetable garden.

The husband busied himself with his fruit and vegetables, while the wife became equally interested and proficient in flower culture. The flowers' response to her care seemed truly amazing, and she was always happy to share her blossoms with those who did not have a flower garden, often sending bouquets to the charity wards of a local hospital.

Last summer, friends wondered at the wife being so busy with canning fruits and vegetables, for she put up several hundred jars. One day a friend ventured to ask how two persons could possibly use so much, and she received this happy reply: "This is one of the greatest joys that I have now, this small way of helping others. As you know, we no longer have money to give, yet I can do something. So I can all the fruit and vegetables, of which we have abundance. During the winter months there may be many needy families who will be blessed by what I can give them."

So, thought the inquirer, can men ever be placed in any situation in which they cannot still find a way to bless their fellow men? For this woman had found happiness and useful activity in an environment that until recently had been wholly outside her accustomed experience.

The Adventures of Waddles—The Big Day

By THE HAGERS

THE CONTEST DAY DAWNED BRIGHT AND CLEAR; CONTENDERS CAME FROM FAR AND NEAR.
JUDGES
THE JUDGES TOOK THEIR PLACES; THEN THE KITES WERE CLIMBING SKYWARD, WHEN
JACK SPOONBILL'S GAS BALLOON WENT POP! TED'S STREAMLINE TOOK A SUDDEN DROP!
UP HIGHER, HIGHER, MY KITE FLEW, WHEN ZIP! THE LONG STRING SNAPPED IN TWO!
I DID NOT ARGUE OR DISPUTE, BUT TOOK RIGHT OFF IN HOT PURSUIT!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Government by Headline

SECRETARY DERN'S appointment of the Lindbergh-Wright-Chamberlin board to investigate the army's handling of the air mail may be a clever political move. It appears to align several of the highest names in aviation with the Government in an effort to salvage whatever there may be of value from a most tragic experience. However, if the move is to be effective—even politically—it must be much more than a gesture.

There has been altogether too much politics, too much trying to play on popular feelings, about this whole controversy. Possibly the President's dramatic action in canceling all the air-mail contracts was necessary to clear the ground and arouse support for the Government in dealing with powerful companies. Present indications are that better arrangements—fairer to the Government and more conducive to the development of aviation—will result.

Yet the move also had a political aura. It was just the kind of thing to evoke unthinking cheers: "Hurray! Here's a fellow in the White House who can tell those Wall Street schemers where to get off." The President may not have intended to profit by such a reaction. He may have had no part in the effort to use the accompanying Senate investigation as an opportunity to expose the sins of a Republican Administration. But the action was so spectacular as to leave the impression that it was in part a political gesture.

If so, it proved a boomerang. For without approving the attempt of some Republicans to make political capital out of cries of "legalized murder," most Americans have decided that the President was a bit hasty. They are not likely to feel that the present move really clears up the situation. Everyone will be interested to learn what is the trouble with army flying—for even wars are not fought in good weather—and to see recommendations for better training and equipment. But there should be no attempt now to turn the blame on the army.

There should be a settlement of the original question. The air-mail contracts were canceled on charges of collusion. The charges have never been proved, unless in headlines. No one has been tried, except by the Senate—and for contempt of that body. No new investigation—however useful it may prove in improving army flying—will meet the Government's obligation to substantiate the charges on which the original action was based. Until that is done the taint of political gesturing will cling to a tragic experience.

Something of the same thing can be said of the remarkably timed and unexplained suits for income tax evasion against Andrew Mellon, "Jimmy" Walker, and Thomas Lamont. Unless these actions are promptly and successfully prosecuted, they will be put down as just another gesture. And there will be a public reaction which the Government may not relish.

It is true that the public memory is notably short and that the American people are addicted to trial by newspaper. But fundamentally they like fair play. And they do not like being fooled. The Government enjoys a great advantage—especially in times like the present—in obtaining good publicity. For that reason it needs to be the more careful not to abuse its opportunity. Unscrupulous or even partisan efforts to mold opinion, to establish government by headline, will sooner or later rebound unpleasantly.

Can You Spare $2,000,000?

BOSTON'S biggest show of the season takes the stage this afternoon and tonight at the North Station Garden with everything from hot-dog stands to a tableau of "Little Women." But although the show at the Garden may be good, it is the drama behind the scenes that is the box-office attraction. It shows the needs of a portion of the city's population—needs that draw cash from the pockets of those sympathetic persons able to give.

The show itself—any show in whatever setting—will hardly do justice to the great need that has called the carnival to its Garden setting. With a $4,500,000 goal set, collections up to this week had reached a total of slightly more than $2,500,000. To go over the top the campaign committee must take in another $2,000,000.

While $2,000,000 is a large sum at any time, there is a genuine desire on the part of most citizens to do all in their power to help. It is to these citizens, and those who have not yet realized how great the need is, that the big show is presented. The need really is very pressing. The time to give is now, if that need is to be met.

Fashion shows, midway and tableaus represent an appeal for slum homes where unemployment, poverty and illness have caused a suffering that must be alleviated. And such help can be extended only if ample funds are available. Social service workers and welfare organizations know how urgent is the need for this relief, but there must be money forthcoming if their activities are to go on. Most of these workers are looking to this last big drive for the $2,000,000 that is needed. The show is one of the mediums through which they seek it. The money for the most part is with those who will recognize the need and give.

Mussolini Crosses the Alps

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI has turned out to be a more acceptable partner for Miss Austria than either M. Tardieu or Herr Hitler, and there will be waltzing on the banks of the Danube this spring. The arias of Puccini have proved more alluring to the listeners of Vienna and Budapest than the thunderings of Wagner or the subtleties of Debussy, and the atmosphere of Johann Strauss bids fair again to dominate the charming Viennese scene.

Il Duce has not been the loser by abandoning the warlike tone which characterized his earlier pronouncements on foreign policy. His more recent, and apparently sincere, activities in the cause of peace and amity have enabled him to score a distinct diplomatic coup. He has made himself welcome in a territory where other suitors have met with rebuffs.

There is a difference between Mussolini's economic agreement with Austria and Hungary and the earlier Balkan pact which was advocated by André Tardieu some three years ago when he was Prime Minister in France. M. Tardieu's scheme was built upon the foundation of the Little Entente and was broader in its scope. It made definite provision for the extension of a Balkan customs union to include countries other than those originally adhering to it. Indeed, Briand saw in it the nucleus of a European union. Mussolini's agreement with Austria and Hungary does not attempt so much—or at least it is not proclaimed to be of such grandeur and extent—but, like most of the things that Mussolini does, it has the earmarks of definiteness and reality.

Here is the thing which shows the diplomatic genius of the Italian leader. He has led the Little Entente, and even France, to accept an arrangement which not many months ago they would have combated vigorously. The reason, of course, is the establishment of the Hitler régime in Germany. France and its eastern satellites accept Mussolini's initiative as a lesser evil, in view of Germany's steadily growing economic power in the Balkans.

Italy stands forth as the new guardian of the Balkan peninsula. The system which made Albania virtually an Italian protectorate is extended, in a much milder form, to Austria and Hungary. Germany is apparently left out, yet feels it can afford to wait. The big question still remains: "Who is to help Austria and Hungary and the other Balkan states by buying their produce?" Germany is always ready to exchange its manufactures for these foodstuffs and raw materials. That Italy has entered the buyers' market need not seriously concern the Reich. There is enough for all, and at a fair price.

Waltzes are better than war clouds, and if an Italian tenor can produce a better European concert than a French soprano or a German bass, the entire continent may prove the gainer.

Labor Captures London

A DECISIVE victory, won by the Labor Party in the triennial elections to the London County Council, has roughly banished a complaisant belief in the enduring conservatism of the metropolis.

During the last twenty-seven years the Municipal Reform Party, as the metropolitan Conservative Party organization is styled, has continuously been returned to power with safe majorities over Liberal and Labor Party members together. The Municipal Reform Party has carried on a tradition bequeathed to it by eighteen previous years of progressive—Liberal and Socialist—government. It did not undo the work handed on to it by its predecessors, except when it abolished an unprofitable Thames steamship service; and it continued with efficiency to look after schools, roads, parks and other regular municipal services. But its watchword was always economy. While it did not neglect its essential minimum duties, it did eschew any extensive programs and disliked innovation.

Now its long tenure is ended. In the elections last week sixty-nine Labor Party members were returned, as against fifty-five Municipal Reformers. Liberals were eliminated. The victory can hardly be represented as the rise of a tide of Socialist opinion, intent on sweeping away Conservatism, because only 35.6 per cent of the electorate took the trouble to vote. None the less, its significance cannot be denied. The increase in the Socialist vote is partly due to an improved party organization. But it could not have been effected had there not been a strong desire for a change of policy.

The London working classes are stirred by what they regard as a niggardly administration of relief to the unemployed, and their irritation with Conservative elements in the National Government has been turned also upon Conservative elements in the London County Council. But a still more powerful factor in aiding the Socialists has been the grievance of ill-housed poor in overcrowded dwellings and slums. London Conservatives have been slow, both in their programs for new houses and in preparation of slum-clearance schemes. The Labor Party promises a big drive in pushing forward the construction of dwellings for the poor and clearance of the slums.

There are some who fear that the advent to power of the Labor Party in London will lead to an orgy of spending and a reckless dissipation of ratepayers' resources. But, in the future, relief to the able-bodied unemployed will devolve on the central government, not on local authorities, so the London County Council will have no power even if it should have a desire to spend public money too freely. However, this is only one form of extravagance, and it remains to be seen how the new Council will hold the balance between parsimony and lavish expenditures.

Local elections do not always follow a course parallel to parliamentary elections. But the change over of so large a body of opinion in London is not a matter which supporters of the National Government can afford to ignore. The defeat of Conservatives in the capital's municipal elections does not necessarily show that Conservatives would be defeated in a general parliamentary election. But it does show that public sympathy has moved quite some way in another direction.

Moreover, it reveals the fact that the Labor Party, which was so utterly discomfited at the last general election and was temporarily discredited in the eyes of the country, has in part regained both its own self-confidence and the confidence of those who supported it in the past. Its victory in London will be a warning, not only to the Municipal Reform Party members in the metropolis, but the Conservatives, National Liberals and National Laborites who support the Government, not to be content with past achievements but to press forward an energetic policy of social reconstruction.

Supplies Going North

WITH only a month of safe travel left for heavy loads, northern Manitoba is an ant hill of activity. Concentrated effort is being made to get machinery and bulk supplies, which have been collecting for months at points along the Hudson Bay Railway, to many other points a hundred and more miles into the wilderness.

Men with horse-teams and tractors are even now pressing forward, mile by mile, along winding forest trails, sleeping at night under the stars, halting by day for hastily snatched meals cooked over open camp fires, matching their wit and sinew against the indifferent, hard North. And they will win! When the thaw does come, it will find tons of supplies in for trading posts, missionaries' storehouses, isolated mines, and at the thousand and one locations where hopeful prospectors quest for "big strikes."

Every year, at this time, there is the great drive to get the season's supplies into outlying settlements of northern Manitoba. It is a romantic, thrilling, breath-taking event, when one can see it against the tremendous background of natural forces of great power and covert hostility—hundreds of tiny men and horses and tractors crawling like ant-migrants across the mammoth, inert body of the North. It is a hard struggle with forces of cold, snow and long distnces. The individuals contend with frost bite, rough food, inadequate sleep in eiderdowns flung on hastily made spruce bough beds in snowbanks, and scores of little inconveniences of northern travel.

Faces grimace in the fierce heat of the camp fire, while piercing cold stabs at backs. In the morning, after a fitful sleep, the tripper flings back the head covering of his eiderdown and a small avalanche of snow, fallen during the night, drops down his neck. Holes must be cut through four- and five-foot ice to get water for the horses. Repairs to tractors have to be made with numb fingers. And all the dangers of northern travel beset the voyagers. But the freight must go through—hundreds of tons of it.

And it will. When the days lengthen, when the sun's rays melt the snow into rivulets that trickle and struggle their way into near-by lakes, when the ducks and geese return from the South, safe at their destined places will be the consignments of supplies that are now being trekked inland. It will have been but an episode in northern life. Yet how heroic!

The Casual Day

Winter in the temperate zone is now in its autumn, and among its last few falling leaves we find:

Winter Day

Oh to make them open wide the eyes to look on whiteness now revealed.
Oh to make them care that whiteness soon must go.
Oh to make them hear that whiteness is a sound.

J. C. R.

* * *

And the following apology, from a young New Englander, sending us verse from Florida's sunny clime:

> I imagine you will think that one in these balmy lands has a lot of nerve sending such a piece as this. However, perhaps the fact that it has been rainy and cold here for the past week is some excuse. The great disadvantage about being down here is that some day when I have a long white beard and fourteen grandchildren I shall have to admit in quavering tones that I missed the blizzard of '34.

* * *

And from G. C. L.'s frost-tipped pen:

John Wolf

John grimly plods to work at eight o'clock
To strain at words which seem too meaningless,
To dig out thoughts and picture them in talk,
To read and penetrate style's fancy dress.
But when at night the blizzard's bluster greets,
Then swift his step, his head thrown back to ride
The blast. His shovel tears the snowy sheets
In play while we make for the fireside.
There's something in him that's uncivilized,
That holds the wrench of winds, the throbbing roar
Of storms, the sweep of rain as highly prized.
We like our friend, John Wolf, who lives next door.
For though he joys in elemental strife,
He toils to fit himself into our life.

THE CASUAL WEEK

The business world is overjoyed as factory orders mount up gayly. Reports of workers reëmployed are in the papers almost daily. A club is papering a room with stocks and bonds long held in pickle that cost a million in the boom and now aren't worth a worn-out nickel. The price of milk may be controlled and any state within the nation can fix the price at which it's sold without the slightest violation. The President declares that we should change the method of the ages and work less hours than formerly and at the same time pay more wages.

P. W.

> If men and women "maintain a constant interest in the world about them they will actually live longer than those whose curiosity diminishes or decays," says William Lyon Phelps. We do not pretend to know what our favorite cat thought of this statement when we read it aloud the other evening. We can merely report that she left the room in what seemed to us justifiable dudgeon. By some inequity in the arrangement of rewards for curiosity, we understand, her species has found that curiosity may quite seriously curtail longevity.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Provocative International News

First of three articles on the Part of the Daily Press in Promoting Peace or Fomenting War. Excerpts from an address delivered by Mr. Abbot at Yale University, under the auspices of the Paul Block Foundation

WHEREVER men gather, in clubs, churches, chancelleries, editorial rooms, academic halls, or foreign offices, there is grave talk of war and peace. Twenty years only have passed since Europe rushed madly into a general war and dragged the rest of the world into that sanguinary struggle. It was a war to end wars, we in the United States were told, a war to make the world safe for democracy. But democracy is fast disappearing in form or in spirit, and out of the issues which the war to end wars either left unsettled or aroused *de novo* new threats of war are being raised on every side. Whence proceed these dire menaces? Not from the people of the nations involved. President Roosevelt recently said that 90 per cent of the people in the states which are most truculent in their international attitude are determined upon peace.

Notwithstanding all this, despite the convictions and the purpose of the people 90 per cent peaceful, the menace of war is a black cloud over the world today. There are those who declare it inevitable; others content themselves with the assertion that it is highly probable.

Some causes for war in the past have, I think, been definitely abandoned as a result of political progress, and the development of a higher type of political common sense. Economic conditions, the rivalry for markets and for control of raw materials, and particularly in the congested sections of Europe, the wrongs of minorities under a more or less hostile government, yet remain as probable sources of warlike activity. And yet these, like the other historic reasons for war, can as a rule be amicably adjusted provided the parties to the controversy are given opportunity for cool-headed and reasonable discussion.

In earlier years this discussion was held in the sequestered chancelleries of diplomacy among men trained in courtesy and self-control. Later, as parliamentary or democratic government spread, it was transferred to legislative assemblies—not always to the advantage of cool and calm consideration. But in the last quarter century the great popular forum of the press has concerned itself more and more with problems of international relations. In this is a certain advantage since it constitutes to the general public education in international affairs. But there is a collateral disadvantage as well, since the newspapers, being responsible only to their owners, and voicing their prejudices and ambitions, are little concerned with keeping the peace. Indeed, in the United States, the press of which we like to endow with high qualities of intelligence and public spirit, at least one war has been brought on mainly by newspaper clamor. On the Continent of Europe, where the papers are commonly controlled by the governments, and in too many instances by great munitions makers, the malign influence of journalism upon international affairs is notorious.

* * *

Quite recently two gentlemen in a position to speak with a good deal of exact knowledge of the relationship of the press to provocative international news have laid down the proposition that all that is necessary to correct existing conditions is that all restrictions, censorship, supervision, should be withdrawn from the press both in the United States and abroad; that international conferences should be as open as an ordinary session of Congress, and that no government should attempt in any way to abridge the freedom of the press. Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Columbia School of Journalism, is strongly committed to this theory. So, too, is Mr. Robert T. Pell, the very active press representative in the United States Embassy in Paris. I cannot hold with them that this is a complete remedy for journalistic activity in stirring up international controversies. Mr. Ackerman holds that war follows the control of news as inevitably as does darkness follow light. That may be, but there is always going to be control of news in some form. In Europe, as I have pointed out, this control is very largely vested, directly or indirectly, in governments which have, or think they have, an immediate interest at times in the awakening of antagonisms and fanning the flames of war.

Freedom of the press from such governmental control obviously would go far toward lessening the chances of quarrels between adjacent nations. As Mr. Ackerman thinks, a full flow of accurate international news would crowd out the stuff of which propaganda is made, and be a potent influence for peace. But what if instead of the control by the government were substituted the direct ownership of munitions manufactures or control by individuals who have political or social interest to be served by the distortion of news? Such individuals exist. We are well aware of the various campaigns directed by the so-called Press Lords of England to serve their own ends. We cannot have forgotten in the United States the way in which the so-called yellow press dragooned the nation into war with Spain in 1898, although every influence of the Government was exerted to check the mad propaganda. Indeed, if we look about the United States today we can find one group of newspapers under an individual ownership diligently engaged in doing all that is possible to foment a war with Japan. For the moment it seems to me that something more than the removal of press restrictions and the abolition of government press bureaus and censors is necessary to do away with wanton publication of provocative news.

* * *

Not that I would for a moment defend the rigid supervision of newspapers enforced throughout most of continental Europe and in the Far East. It is with regret that I observed that it has spread to the South American Continent and that our own Government allowed itself to be led into participation in the restrictive measures adopted at the Montevideo Conference. A great measure of official supervision of reports was enforced there foolishly, and I think with utter futility. Except under most extraordinary conditions, conditions difficult to foresee or to describe, the true ends of international harmony would be better served if the first action of an international conference, whether on economic conditions, disarmament, or social regulations, should be the adoption of a resolution that every session would be freely open to the press of the world, and that no restrictions would be laid upon the reports sent out by the correspondents. Out of this there might possibly at times spring some publicity which would be offensive to this or that participant in the conference, but the chances of offense are not one-tenth as great as they would be if every one of the alert newspaper representatives was forced to conjecture, to interpret, to guess at the real proceedings of the conference from the restricted reports furnished him by the official rapporteurs.

To this extent, therefore, I am in thorough accord with those who oppose censorship or regulation. But I do not believe that the abolition of both would materially end the menace which lies in the character of much of the international news published in the newspapers of the world.

Where Slum Clearance Starts

WIDESPREAD interest in slum clearance seems to be one of the characteristics of the day, stimulated no doubt by the effort to find employment for the idle. Some enthusiasts apparently entertain the view that slum dwellers would gladly move to better surroundings if they had the chance. Yet various investigations have brought out that slum rents are often as high as the rents in near-by respectable neighborhoods.

Recently the Washington Post, which has been campaigning for slum clearance at the national capital, quoted a correspondent who described himself as one of the local "physicians to the poor," and who said from long and close observation:

> I have reached the conclusion that, with some few exceptions, the type of inhabitant in the alley is there largely as a matter of choice. Even though you remove him to the most palatial dwelling, he will, unless closely supervised, in a short time convert that structure into the same type of structure that you have in the alley. . . . The mere moving of alley dwellers to more sanitary and better dwellings will not accomplish the result until you have made fundamental changes in the character and viewpoint of these people.

The doctor's views would doubtless be confirmed by Chicagoans, who have seen some of their finest South Side residential streets converted into slums by slum-minded individuals from other parts of the country. Probably many of these buildings could still be restored for less than they could be replaced, but they have passed into the hands of owners with standards no higher than those of their tenants, who collect good rents and put back into the property little or nothing for upkeep.

For direct slum clearance, the Government would have to buy out the properties, and the number of square miles of slums in American cities makes much of an advance in that direction prohibitive. However, good should result from strict city ordinances and state laws. No landlord has a social or moral right to maintain a dwelling in a vile condition.

With one form of slum clearance—the indirect—New York City has had notable success. Years ago, when immigration was at its height, the East Side of Manhattan became densely populated by newcomers. Slums developed, but the immigrants sent their children to the public schools with enthusiasm. In the schools, the children were Americanized and taught higher standards of living. They carried their lessons home, started adult education on a wholesale order, and in time got the parents moving northward into Harlem and the Bronx or eventually out onto Long Island.

Rexford G. Tugwell, in his advocacy of government purchase of marginal lands, probably shows the way to permanent clearance of rural slums. The farmers on these lands, unable to make a living or sell out, have sunk into a state of discouragement more hopeless than that of city slum dwellers. It is Mr. Tugwell's belief that, if the Government would buy out these "man traps" and help the families to settle on productive soil, they would take new heart and recover their ability to work and earn. Long before the depression, many farmers, so placed that they could not make a living, packed their families and most treasured possessions in their old cars and set out to find new opportunities.

They manifested the desire to escape—the desire which must be developed to make permanent city or country slum clearance. Man's thinking regulates his environment.

H. E. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Back to Old Sports

THE increasing popularity of such games and diversions as polo, horse racing, horseback riding, hunting, swimming and every kind of winter sports is an encouraging omen in American life. No matter how indispensable the automobile may become in the field of transportation, it has had a deleterious influence on sport that requires a horse or a dog, physical effort, skill or prowess. . . .

As in business and the professions, there has been a tendency in America to specialize, or rather to systematize, sports. College football is a good example. The individual player has little to do with the game. . . . Regimented football eventually reaches the danger line of professionalism; the superiority of the professional teams, now making a lively bid for gate receipts, proves it. . . . The regimentation and ultra-systematization of any game makes it no longer a game. There is too much premium on artifice, disguised as teamwork. Your true amateur has practically no opportunity to employ his own intelligence and presence of mind. . . .

We probably shall not go back to the horse and buggy, or to the Concord stage, but at least we are likely to see the day when every boy can saddle a horse or hook up a span of driving mares and sit proudly behind them as they go prancing along roads barred from the monster of metal and rubber—graceless, bloodless, fleshless and lifeless robot of a mechanized age.—*Illustrated Daily News* (Los Angeles).

Prayer Could Find the Way

THE creditor nations along with the debtor nations could get together in a sort of round-table discussion of agonies, because of these unpaid debts and enter into a limited season of forgiveness compacts, but how far would that reach? Anyway, we might feel better, spiritually, as a result.

And if these solemn occasions should lead to a sort of prayerful inspiration for finding ways and means to pack away some of the honest-to-goodness balances still standing, with a little more forgiving and a little more conscientious finding of ways and means, eventually a balance might be struck.

We don't know how such matters are talked over between national financiers; nor how much of the "never pay" spirit exists, but it does seem that if the nations tried hard enough—perhaps prayed long and sincerely enough—this whole debt bad business that is causing national bad tempers, might at least be placed on a basis representing honor and fairness—even between nations. —*Carroll Record* (Taneytown, Md.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

The Bright Balloon

By Rufus Steele

BOOZE HAS COME BACK to the United States, but it is not Big Bad Booze, openly iniquitous and skulking, that has returned to legal residence and power.

The booze that was outlawed 15 years ago had many devotees but no highly placed friends eager to step into the open and fight its battles. The booze that comes back has as its national director the scion of a family famous in statesmanship and law and as its official wardens throughout the nation men of established probity and ability. In the old days of booze its standing in business and in social circles was bad. In these young days of booze it claims full credits at the bank and thanks to the brevity of human memory, it demands an exalted place in social life on the score of a respectability it never did possess.

The change in its apparel marks a startling distinction between old booze and new. To be understood, illustrators once depicted it as threadbare and in tatters, for while booze was not a stranger to silken surroundings, the silk circles were ashamed and concealed the affiliation. Today smart shops display with pride cocktail dresses, wine supper gowns, natty turnouts for the highball *soirée*—a full line of "gayer modes to match the gayer day in American life."

Once the wealthy alone possessed cabinets of crystal glass for the serving of wines in variety; today the stores are endeavoring to force thin glasses, thick glasses, tall glasses and squat glasses upon the sideboard of every middle-class home. Once a casual knowledge of wines and liquors met the social requirement; today host and hostess must have followed the leading of well-known authors through half a dozen informative volumes on how to choose and how to serve to escape the lifting eyebrow and a community rating as mid-Victorian.

The advertising put out by old booze insisted merely that a certain champagne was hoariest or driest, or that a particular whisky contained the minimum of headache. New booze buys full pages in the largest newspapers and with words embraced in an arch having "Truth" blazoned upon its keystone, extols the character and trustworthiness of honor products recognizable only by inference as intoxicants. But more arresting than

(Please turn the page)

new booze in the advertising columns is new booze in the news. With repeal came an immediate increase in accidents, crimes and the populations of prisons. But the alcohol in the tragedy, all important as it is, must be distilled by the reader out of an obscure paragraph in the story; some curious pressure on the press is contriving to keep the alcohol out of the headlines.

* * *

The plain truth is, a metamorphosis has been wrought which future historians are not unlikely to appraise as one of the wonders of these times. And the same historians, perhaps, will be able to say how much the change was due to human standards and conditions far out of joint and how much to a monumental propaganda which through 15 years never wabbled or let down. It was renegade Old John Barleycorn who was ushered out of a society he had disgraced; it is Miss Neudeal, to the casual eye a fascinating lass who is catapulted back into the consciousness of millions with the plea that they cannot live without her, as indeed she cannot live without them.

Miss Neudeal is no barmaid. She runs no revealing saloon. Moving in an atmosphere of color, jollity and outward propriety, she clicks off the things her family has been famous for in other generations of heavily material living and skips along to triumphs on which they cast not even a dreaming eye. There are several outstanding examples of this. Take a typical one. Miss Neudeal has invaded the greater cities and hinged a campaign for social prestige on a single hour—the cocktail hour—in hotels which are the world's most sumptuous.

Light, color, a cozy corner and conviviality are crocheting a new pattern into the woof of history. In the alcoves of these hostelries soft music and soft service are working wonders for hard drinks. Paintings, tapestries, classic urns, carved ivories, Oriental rugs, caressing cushions, little inlaid tables, orchestras, artificial moonlight and rhythmic dancing floors are aiding mixed drinks to mix morals in the witching hour between daylight and dark. It is probably true that a 50-cent cocktail never guessed the depths of its own insidiousness until given its supreme opportunity against the background of a twenty-million-dollar hotel. Not since brew and ferment began has liquor been able to put so much of conviction into the hollow old war cry: "This is the life!"

* * *

Unassisted, human nature is not proof against such allurement. Nor does it wish to be. In such a setting the proffer wears the look of the dissolving of carking care, of the end of the rainbow, of a little bit of paradise enchanting the dusk. Middle age and old age fall for it, and youth clatters in with both feet. It is the nearly perfect illusion of escape spread to catch the world-weary and heavy laden; as well, it is perhaps the most devilish detour ever contrived for gallant youth burning with eagerness to shift into the climax of motion.

The illusion is, of course, for those who accept it. Booze being booze under any roof and at any hour of the day, the observer who has not parked his scales of reason along with hat and stick comes away from the cocktail hour undazed and as troubled as the care-chasers are glad. He has penetrated the mask. He has seen fine people throwing themselves into a jig for which the piper is going to demand usurious pay. If he be something of a philosopher his nostrils will even have caught the heavy atmosphere of tragedy. A people who might have been ready after four years of economic suffering to tune their engines for new heights in the spiritual stratosphere are neglecting their little lesson to play a pursuing game of heartbreak with a bright balloon.

The picture grows a little hideous as underlying factors are detected in their careful concealment. What we have here is a planned breakdown of morale. Dress clothes do not effectually mask the figure of commerce at its worst moving through the social scene. It was commerce at its worst, employing a propaganda so ingenious that only now is it becoming understood, that put a cigarette between the fair lips of Miss and Mistress America; and it takes no prophet to discover that men who would make more millions have agreed among themselves and their press agents that the cocktail shall follow the cigarette.

The wise observer, not content until all angles are explored, will go yet deeper into the scene and reap the reward of some constructive leads.

Booze, for all its flashy new triumphs, is doing something substantial for those who are enemies of booze. Already it is indicating a method by which its eventual, and perhaps this time satisfactory, expulsion may be expedited. It is showing, by the means it employs to attract human beings to it, the kind of means by which human beings might effectually be attracted away from it.

The challenge is upon moral leaders for a brand new resourcefulness in finding positive, definite means for doing well what booze at best does only badly. Let them find and put out in practical packages substitutes that will take the edge off loneliness, that will close out regrets from a tired mentality, that will put a little bloom on the end of a day in which every material undertaking has seemed to go awry.

Many persons believe the prohibition cause to have been seriously remiss in that it never made an intensive and sympathetic research into the private citizen's private reasons for taking a drink. For had it done so the battle to keep the bottle from coming back might have been a somewhat different affair. If a fellow had been given a better way to do for himself what he wanted done he wouldn't have been so keen for the worst way, alcohol.

* * *

A certain American railroad company once set a notable example in this kind of replacement. In spite of Rule G, which forbade its train operatives from drinking under penalty of dismissal, the train wrecks piled up. Firing men didn't help things, so instead of unmanning their road, the managers set human-being engineers to studying the problem from the standpoint of the men. These engineers made astonishing discoveries. They discovered, primarily, that the average worker who got drunk in a workingman's saloon was doing it to escape for a few hours from what today is called an inferiority complex.

The ingenious engineers found a way to give railroad workers on that line a courage that wasn't a false courage. They provided for them, as interlocking factors in a careful campaign, better eating places, better sleeping places, clubhouses where the old cry for liquor was ingeniously forestalled in the worker's thought. Some day soon perhaps the virgin paths followed in that unique experiment will be retraced and pushed on to new heights. The year that railroad set a new national record for safety and efficiency there wasn't much inferiority complex remaining along its right of way. So skillfully had the health and morale of the workers been built up that a clear-eyed engineer or fireman, pulling on a blue jumper over a silk shirt, would glance into the mottled roundhouse mirror and forgive himself the spontaneous murmur, "What a man!"

Another mistake of the repeal battle days is now apparent to more than a few observers. In the excited times of political fighting the wets were prone to exclaim, "The average American wants booze and he should have it!" while the drys were as prone to reply, "The average American wants booze and he should not!"

Both contentions were wrong. Basically, the average American did not want booze. He never does want booze. He has to be educated into its use. His teachers reach his ear or his imagination with fundamental propositions: Booze will make him a better good fellow; booze will put a new kick into his day; booze will cover up the mistakes of yesterday; booze will ease up the fears about tomorrow. He falls for this specious chatter, takes a few drinks, and then, usually, the teachers can lay off: drinks breed more drinks and more drinks breed habit.

* * *

The struggle which failed was for a strictly dry America. The more important struggle which somehow and somewhen must win is for a strictly dry American. The truly worth-while exclusion of booze will come with its deliberate and cheerful exclusion by the individual from the concept of what he is and what he requires. Booze will hear its banishment when the voice of the spiritually conscious man speaks out.

For 300 years the underlying forces pulling and heaving and expanding in the United States have been spiritual. This fact outcrops from the most materially written histories. These forces have not altered their direction or suffered an annulling of their velocity. That the nation took up a legally prohibitive position on intoxicants before it was morally able to sustain such a position, neither belies nor gravely retards the processes of spiritual development. What was to be still is to be. The present is a proper time in which to establish in one's thinking the ideal of the future American which pictures him as so engrossed with possibilities opening to his inspired eyes that liquor could no longer engage his interest. Liquor would be a deadening hindrance to the new labors beckoning him, but even that would not be his primary reason for having left it behind. His opening eyes inevitably would have seen it as no conceivable part of himself.

This ideal is something needed to bolster us along until tomorrow while buffeted by the repercussions certain to be our portion today. For to nations which outwardly ridiculed and inwardly envied us we have fallen down. We captured a moral citadel they could not capture, but we were forced to lower our flag and let it go. It may be a long time before we can hope once more to be regarded as preceptors and sages. To the chuckling world American ideals are just now American idols and the idols run grotesquely to feet of clay. Like it or not, we have got ourselves written into today's riotous records as children of the bright balloon.

Thy Word

By Mary Burt Messer

I heard
Thy Word
Like a major chord,
Like the soft thunder
Of the surf: over and under
All other sounds; those rippling sweet
Or stressed with dissonance and jars—
The stir of disaster or the crash of wars:
Over all and through all
As a great cascade might fall
Steadily in its crystal flash and foaming tumult,
in the dark or dawn or day,
Thy Word, eternally, moving on its resistless way.

Keeping the News Stream Clear

Robert T. Pell, Chief Liaison Officer at the U. S. Embassy in Paris, Works for a Well-Informed World Press, Free From Bias and Bans

By Mallory Browne

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE AVERAGE CITIZEN DOES NOT think much about the way news originates. So long as he can read a convincing account of a big diplomatic gathering or an important world conference in his daily paper, he does not ask many questions as to how it got there. He knows that newspapers have foreign correspondents, and that they send their dispatches, presumably, after interviews with leading statesmen.

But there is a link—and an important one—in the chain of news-gathering of which most persons hear very little. That link is the governmental press officer who is to be found in every important Foreign Office and in many Embassies of the world's great capitals.

The way in which this officer deals with the newspaper correspondents has a lot to do with whether you, Mr. Average Citizen, get straight news or not. If the press officer has the confidence of the reporters and of his Government, you will get all that it is necessary for the government to let you know, and then some. But if the press officer is at outs with the journalists or his Government, you will get no news, or little news, or news that is just not news, but merely false reports.

One of the most widely-known press officers in the world is Mr. Robert T. Pell, Chief of the European Information Section of the American Embassy in Paris and press liaison officer of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference. He has definite ideas about the way his job should be done, and his wide experience and marked success in doing it lend special weight to his remarks on the subject.

"I am a telephone wire between the American delegation and the newspaper men, in constant contact with both sides," is the definition Mr. Pell himself once gave of his functions. He *might* have added: "a live wire and an eternally busy one!"

Drawn by Erna Plachte for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MR. ROBERT T. PELL

Chief of the European Information Section of the American Embassy in Paris.

Mr. Pell left Harvard and went to France to complete his education at the Paris University Law School in 1924. Then he tucked his law degree safely away in the bottom of his trunk and returned to Washington, where he began his journalistic career with the Foreign Affairs News Service, which later merged with the Capital City News Association. From the very beginning his interest lay entirely in the field of international news, and he soon founded and directed "Affairs," a weekly review designed to give an accurate interpretative summary of foreign affairs in concise, concentrated form.

While working in Washington, Mr. Pell became interested in, and critical of, the relations between the Government and the press, not so much in the American capital as abroad. He jotted down his ideas of what a system of press relations should be, and submitted them to the State Department. There they made such an impression that, when the Hoover Administration took office in 1929, and appointed Walter E. Edge Ambassador to France, "Bob" —as he is known to leading journalists from everywhere—was sent to Paris with him to handle the Embassy's press relations as an experiment.

And that was how it started. Today, it would be hard to find a newspaper correspondent in Europe who is not solidly convinced that Robert Pell's "experiments" have developed into an indispensable necessity. For "Bob" did not stay in Paris only—although he considers that city the "news capital of Europe." He went to Copenhagen, in January, 1932, as representative of the United States Government at the International Press Conference held there under the auspices of the League of Nations. He accompanied Pierre Laval to Washington when the then Prime Minister of France paid his not altogether successful visit to the United States late in the preceding year, serving as press liaison official for both M. Laval and the American Government.

Mr. Pell traveled through Central Europe and the Balkans with Ambassador Edge. He was appointed press officer to the American delegation at the Disarmament Conference. And though he resigned when the Roosevelt régime came in, he was reappointed and especially designated to travel about Europe's capitals with Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large. More recently, he has been appointed Chief of the European Information Center at the American Embassy in Paris.

In all these places, and in each of these capacities, "Bob" Pell has been constantly working for the realization of an ideal, for the attainment of a goal, which might be described as, "a press which knows the truth about governmental and international affairs and is free to print it." That is the aim of his system, the end of his experiments.

Just what is this system? How has he conducted these experiments? Let him tell you himself. You will have no trouble obtaining an interview with him—in fact, ease of approach is a fundamental factor in his method. Perhaps you will catch him alone in his bare and businesslike but not uninviting office in the new United States Government Building at the corner of the Place de la Concorde. More probably he will be conversing with one or two or half a dozen journalists—American, English, French, Russian or whatnot. Possibly he may be out, but if he is you will almost certainly be told his whereabouts and the telephone number, so that if one is only patient and persistent enough, one may reach him at almost any hour.

Cordial, friendly, frank, he receives you; youthful, yet poised; talkative, loquacious even, but capable of being reflective, reserved. Straight to the point:

"Basically, I have always felt there are two kinds of public: the professional public—that is to say, governments, diplomats, delegates, etc.; and the mass public. In between these, there are two classes of people: the press, and those who serve as a liaison between the government and the press and public. Failure to develop this last intermediate class frequently causes a rupture of contact between the people and their governments, and often results in their complete failure to understand one another.

"Starting from this assumption, what I attempt to do is, first, to tell the newspaper men as many of the facts as conditions will permit; always to be available night and day for whatever may arise; if I can't do anything else, always to give a 'Yes' or 'No' to questions. I do everything in my power to prevent any journalist from sending out a story which I know to be false—even when it is impossible to give him the full facts. I devote my time exclusively to the newspaper men, and endeavor to be personally with them and to work from a basis of mutual friendship and confidence.

"Both at the Embassy in Paris and at Geneva I have always had a complete entry into what is going on. As soon as the Foreign Service Department found out that I was not making it my business to 'spill everything,' they took me into their confidence. At Geneva, I am present at all meetings, read all the cables, often interpret actual conversations that go on between governments —in other words, I have had remarkably full coöperation from the delegates once their confidence has been gained.

"When it comes to giving out this information, I simply have to take my courage in both hands and judge each case individually. It is often very difficult, of course, to know just how much it is right and fair—and at the same time safe—to say to the press. This is especially true at international conferences where difficult negotiations are under way. It is largely a matter of experience and training. An inexperienced liaison officer will do one of two things: he will either be afraid to say anything —thus antagonizing the press; or he will be tactless and talk unwisely—thus losing the confidence of the Government and ruining his own usefulness."

The United States Government—and every other government for that matter—should have such a trained liaison expert attached to every major Embassy and in attendance at every international conference, Mr. Pell believes. He hopes that in the near future the Government at Washington will undertake to select a number of men who have had actual newspaper experience and put them through a course of press liaison work—a course which he feels might be given by Mr. M. J. MacDermott, head of the Press Relations Bureau, Washington.

So much for the means of giving the truth to the press. What about the second part of "Bob's" ideal—a press free to print the real facts?

"The tendency throughout the world recently has been away from a free press and toward a controlled one," he affirms. "In most countries, and particularly in Europe, this has been done through extending what were nominally agencies of liaison into factors of control. I first came to grips with this problem at the International Press Conference in Copenhagen two years ago. It became evident to me at that time that some governments were making use of the problem of propaganda or false news as a sort of smoke screen behind which to extend their gagging grip on the press. I have since endeavored constantly to combat this move and to make it clear that the establishment of professional liaison agencies between governments or their foreign services and the press does not and must not mean that governmental press bureaus should attempt to extend their influence and to control the press.

"When the World Press Conference reconvened recently at Madrid, the free press forces decided to counterattack by approaching the problem of false news from a preventive angle rather than from the viewpoint of government control. For the first time an American was named by the Conference to its Permanent Steering Committee"—and incidentally this American was Robert T. Pell. "This permanent bureau was charged with carrying on the work of the conference, and in particular it will have the responsibility of organizing the fact-finding committee whose establishment was the principal result of the Madrid conference."

It is on this fact-finding committee that Mr. Pell pins his greatest hopes for a solution to the problem of obtaining a press able to print the truth about international efforts. As he explained in his report to the United States Government after the conference, "Such a committee might investigate what are the main items of expense in producing a newspaper; and what proportion of the total expense each item represents, roughly, in each country; and what proportion of the total expense of newspaper production is met by circulation income in each country; and what data are available on the part advertising plays in financing newspapers in each country."

The value of the comparative data which would be contained in such a report becomes clear when it is realized that such information would throw much light on the forces behind the press. It would tend to reveal, for in-

(Continued on Page 14)

Skyscrapers of Manhattan

By Ely Jacques Kahn

Wide World

A NOCTURNE IN THE MODERN MANNER

As the Shadows of Evening Fall Upon the City, Lights Spring Up in the Buildings, Giving the Towers of Lower Manhattan—the Financial Section—the Appearance of a Stage Setting. This Is the City as Seen Beneath the Sweep of the Brooklyn Bridge Span.

Wurts Brothers

THE TALLEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD

The Empire State Building Rises 102 Stories—1248 Feet—on New York's Fifth Avenue, at the Right, Between 33rd and 34th Streets. It Is Assessed at $32,500,000.

WHEN AN ARCHITECT MAKES A TOUR of the world, he is constantly seeing expressions of major efforts of different world civilizations; temples of Japan, China, the great palaces, the Chinese Wall, Borabudur, the great Javanese monument; the superb group of cities and buildings of Cambodia—among them, of course, Angkor Vat; the monuments of India; the Pyramids; finally the Roman and Greek remains of Italy, all of completely varying character, material, and representing totally different times and cultures.

All seem to be actuated by a common strong effort, a response to impulses that were sufficiently powerful to draw the best out of the people and their period. These more important works keep on attracting one, in spite of the blandishments of the more baroque or startling. It seems reasonable to feel that the creative force that produced the things that persist indicates in the first place a development of a program of requirements plus spiritual, artistic and mechanical power to carry the works to completion.

Our skyscrapers have one virtue, in particular, as they have developed from the first efflorescence of Gothic. They have also answered a specific problem—a difficult one—for it involved not only mechanical, æsthetic considerations, but the precise one of costs versus income. The skyscraper, much more than the average structure built for investment, had to stand the acid test of being an agreeable, successful piece of machinery that should also hold its dignity as a work of art. I realize, full well, that any mention of economics, of costs, income and the like in a discussion where one might be presumed to rhapsodize about beauty, may be disagreeable, but, be that as it may, the very resistance to the extraneous that such control represents has, to my mind, been the most salutary help to the designer that could be imagined.

* * *

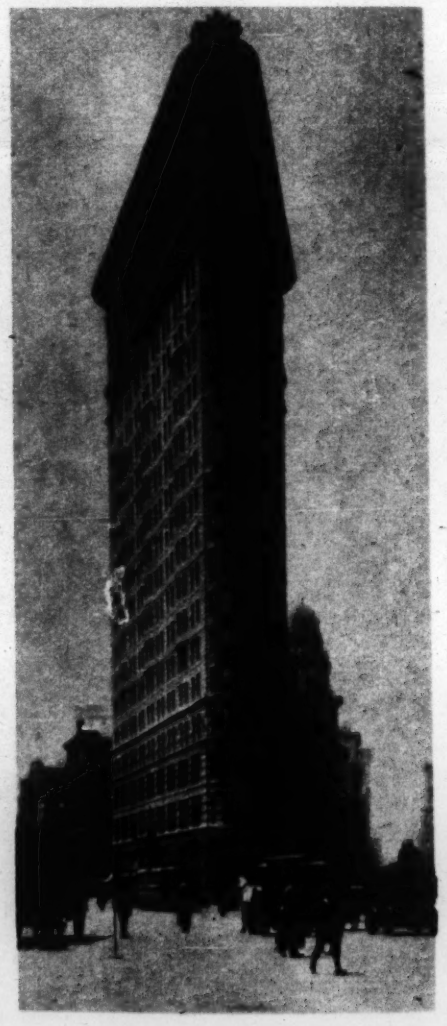
Experience with these structures evolved simpler methods of construction. Trivial detail went out because of the absurdity of placing charming ornament visible only by telescope or from an airplane. The story of the design of the Empire State Building, to my mind, was most fascinating. With restricted thickness of stone for the shell of the building, the development of the steel windows and radiators, the character of the face of the tower was determined. It would have been ridiculous, actually impossible, to insist on deep window reveals, ornament, in the vein of a generation before. The decision did not come necessarily from the designers; they knew the restrictions of their problem, and their successful design indicates that clearly.

It seems to me, if I may hark back to the great monuments before mentioned, that the virtue of our having a fixed requirement and the sense of most sharp watchfulness in the development of the work is the asset that may pull the skyscraper from being mediocre. The older architect, master builder, whoever he was, certainly knew his problem. The fact that tradition, so powerful in the East, indicated a solution merely strengthens the point that there was little ambiguity as to what was wanted. The control was usually the extremely careful eye of the sovereign, and waste, carelessness or bad workmanship would be likely to be rewarded with the headsman's ax. Really great buildings indicated happy circumstances of sympathetic, able rulers, talented designers, fine workmen and the leisure and the funds to complete. Enough for the analogy.

It would seem that the very commercial aspect of the skyscraper, so often decried, is the most positive guarantee of a possibility of development to real beauty. Nothing more terrible can be imagined than permitting an architect to ignore cost and allow the normal tendency to ornament, to master. We have seen enough of these atrocities to indicate what exuberance, bad taste and extravagance can encompass.

* * *

The tall building has certain basic points of difference. It usually occupies an important site by the very reason of its conception—a site that necessarily is costly. Its location, in built-up areas, further brings up the question of light, the placing of its services so that the maximum area will be illumined. The



Wurts Brothers

THE FIRST SKYSCRAPER

The Flatiron Building at Madison Square, New York, as It Looked 25 Years Ago, Soon After It Was Erected. Rising Only 20 Stories, It Was the "Talk of the Town"—to Say Nothing of the World.

Modern Towers Appraised by an Architect as Expressions of Changing Civilization, With Engineering and Economic Considerations Fully as Important as the Aesthetic

number and arrangement of the elevators is all-important; the active spinal column, as it were, of the structure. The construction of a skeleton steel frame on which is hung the screen of protecting walls and windows is so much at variance with the classic ideal of heavy supporting masonry walls that it would be inconceivable if a new architecture did not result.

Almost every important new building has shown in its evolution some more intelligent use of material, more rational arrangement of parts, better system of construction. Competition has been keen and any structure, to win a stamp of approval, must necessarily stand the tests of appearance, fitness, and practicability to a degree hardly approached by the average building.

Few persons realize the preliminaries to the erection of a big building. Long before any consideration of architectural appearance, the most careful diagrams are prepared in which the usable space, services, areas for proper circulation—both vertical and horizontal—are studied.

The first consideration is the type of building, character of tenant, not only for the immediate renting moment, but for what might develop if the section of the city should change to more concentrated office, loft or manufacturing demands. The number of elevators, their speed and system of control, are determined in relation to the maximum rental capacity. Looking to the future, steel framing is prepared for additional cars. The skeleton, in other words, grows long before the matter of æsthetics is reached. When once the general mass begins to evolve, with the set-back forms and window spacing, a design automatically suggests itself—a design that, by the same process of reasoning, would have barred extraneous towers or mere architectural ornaments.

THE FOREST OF MANHATTAN — Wurts Brothers

Buildings Higher Than 20 Stories Cover 169 Acres of the Borough of Manhattan Alone. The Tallest Buildings, From Left to Right, Are the General Electric Building, 50 Stories; the Twin Towers of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 47 Stories; the Soaring Spire of the 77-Story Chrysler Building, Second Tallest in New York; the 56-Story Chanin Building, the 35-Story New York Central Building, and the 53-Story Lincoln Building. A Glimpse of Fashionable Park Avenue Is to Be Had Extending Perpendicularly in the Middle of the Picture.

Recently, much discussion has been heard in criticism of skyscrapers to the effect that they are abnormal products of a commercial era, selfish wasters of light and air. It is argued further that they destroy the balanced life of a city—draw crowds to congested areas, generate exaggerated values, and that as they stand next to older buildings they destroy any rational theory of balance as between one building and another.

It seems to me that the issue is confused as far as the architect of these big buildings is concerned. If one admits certain advantages that the creator of the tall building obtains, in spite of the most patent responsibilities and risks involved, the problem is a social and civic one, not one of design. The zoning laws, putting definite restrictions on building heights and the occupation of land in certain areas, protect the rights of all neighbors only partially. It would seem that, as the tall building is primarily a commercial venture, some further restriction might be considered, in which the privilege of increase in height over a certain norm might be taxed. It is equally obvious that the extra cost—should the building proceed—would fall on the shoulders of the tenant, although, by the same reasoning, once the rates exceed a reasonable amount the building would never be undertaken.

One very definite impression is that it is a mistake to permit indefinitely the sort of competition that certain parts of New York have seen in the past; narrow streets so lined with tall structures that there is no possibility of light reaching the lower windows. Many of these conditions are impossible under existing laws, but, apart from a certain picturesqueness, there is little to be said—practically or æsthetically—for a system that permitted them.

A point, however, which needs stressing is that in considering existing skyscrapers one must determine whether to criticize them as results of economic and social standards or as works of men who have had definite tasks allotted to them.

Whatever the economic life of the country develops will also determine the sort of shelter that will be required. One has learned, however, that certain essentials are fixed, partly through actual trial and error in existing buildings, the organisms of the building, its services, relation of usable area to required utilities, normal ceiling heights for various types of structures, construction so arranged that the minimum of light is lost through unnecessarily deep window reveals—these being characteristic details in the long list that experience has brought to the architect's attention.

The insistence on practical items first is equally important. No design is worthy of consideration that is not based on a soundly constructed skeleton. The exterior appearance is only attractive when there is complete equilibrium inside. The arrangement of windows, the most positive spotting in a design, is primarily one of correct location. The old theory of classic formula, with partitions inside to tag on as best they can, is completely outworn. Heavy cornices and projections went by the board some time ago.

It has been of great interest, ever so often, to hear reasonable people attack modern architecture with the most bitter invective. On analysis, what they resent with really strong feeling is the sort of boxlike building, more characteristic of Germany than of the United States. They seriously fear that they will have to use gas pipe furniture and other eccentricities, constantly pictured mainly because they are more interesting as news items than any Grand Rapids copies of Sheraton. Some atavistic joy in mere ornamentation, plus a feeling that what is called classic must be holy, keeps many from examining what has been done and attempting to judge the results dispassionately. Perhaps they are still too near to appraise them. Surely, we as architects, are not the ones to pass judgment. An obvious fact is that many big buildings stand squarely on the streets, subjected to constant judgment. Those that prove weak economically will be torn down. Certain virtues in the meanwhile will have been discovered and progress will go on relentlessly with the public—that is the client, critic and destroyer—as the final judge.

A POEM IN LIGHT AND SHADE — Wurts Brothers

The General Electric Building, Lexington Avenue, New York, Looking East From Park Avenue.

England Seeks to Free Young Workers

While the United States Debates a Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution, Britain Reviews Its Law in the Interest of Youth and Prepares for Progress

By Phyllis M. Lovell

ONCE—OR SO GOES THE STORY—a Prime Minister of England, on being told that certain manufacturers were unable to pay their national taxation because the wages of their workpeople were so high, sent them this message: "If men cost too much, take the children."

Today, 150 years later, a King of England, faced with economic difficulties not altogether unlike those which troubled the Prime Minister in the old days, said, in effect, before Parliament: "Whatever the cost, the young people of this country must be free. Wage-slavery and hour-slavery in regard to them have persisted too long."

To most British people it comes as something of a surprise that, in the enlightened year of 1934, it should be necessary for a King to promise freedom to young people.

The surprise becomes greater when it is discovered, upon asking questions about it, that, even now, the King's promise covers only those boys and girls who work in the distributive trades; that, even when it is fulfilled, there will still remain 40 per cent of the 750,000 young people who go to make up the juvenile labor market of Great Britain, who are unprotected either by Shop Acts, Factory Acts, or Education Acts. Yet there the fact remains, and there it has to be faced.

Perhaps it is not altogether remarkable that people should have been blind to it. The stride of education and the stride of child welfare have covered, between them, so many miles. It might easily be supposed that the stride of industrial protection had kept pace.

But the fact of the matter is that England, like more than one manufacturing country, made a bad start, industrially, in regard to its children and has taken a century and a half—and the victory is not yet wholly won—to get out of it.

* * *

At the time of the Industrial Revolution, a century and a half ago, when the first dim suggestion that all was not well with the country's children first began to disturb certain sections of the thinking community, children were worked in gangs in the fields, in gangs in the factories, in gangs in the mines, and nobody thought very much about it, because England was feverishly engaged in building up a commercial reputation upon the shoulders of anybody who was able to bear it, and machines were taking the place of hand labor, and hand labor, being rapidly ousted, was stretching to its utmost capacity in order to avoid extinction. Workers—whether men, women, or children—suffered in the agonizing change from the old régime to the new.

Children, on account of their cheapness, were especially of value, and the child labor mainly employed was provided by the system of pauper apprentices. Pauper children, if boarded out, cost their parishes 2s. 6d. a week and, since they were known to die at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent in their lodgings, apprenticeship, from the age of seven upwards, seemed to parish authorities an excellent solution to the problem they raised. So children were conveyed in cartloads from the workhouses of London and other cities to the textile districts of the North, there to live and work in what has been described as a "hell of human cruelty"—poorly housed and fed, brutally used.

It was in those days, too, that it was possible to hear, in the dim light of the early morning, the cry of the sweep, and, looking out through the window, to see two grimy figures—the man with his sack, the boy with his short brush—coming slowly along the cobbled street. The boy might not be more than four or five years old, because the smaller in physique he was the higher was his value. He might not have been washed for a whole year. He might not have slept upon anything better than a bag of soot in his master's cellar, because so it seemed best to discipline him in order that he might be induced to do his work—be induced to climb up intricate, narrow, many-cornered flues, choking with fumes, grazing knees and elbows until the tender skin became scabbed and then hard with usage.

Specially Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Russell Reeve

DOORS OPEN—THE LIGHT ENTERS—ENGLAND'S CHILDREN MOVE ON TOWARD COMPLETE PROTECTION

Parents, indeed, sold their children into such employment, two or three guineas being obtained for the smallest of them—for those who, naked, and with arms stretched above their heads, could creep through holes which, in certain instances, were no greater than seven inches square.

* * *

But horrible as was the plight of the factory apprentices and of the child sweeps, the plight of those children who were forced to work in the mines was more horrible. The children of the mines were confined underground for twelve hours or more at a stretch, and often in total darkness. Even before they were six years old, they were employed to creep along gates which were sometimes no more than eighteen inches high. The first Report of the Children's Employment Committee, which was issued in 1842, describes them:

"Chained, belted, harnessed like dogs in a go-cart, black, saturated with wet, and more than half naked—crawling upon their hands and feet, and dragging their heavy loads behind them—they present an appearance indescribably disgusting and unnatural." The public of the time did not, however, indulge in the reading of reports.

Opinion did not begin to be awake to any of the barbarity that was going on until, in 1784, an epidemic of "putrid fever" drew attention to the condition of apprentices, and, four years later, a master sweep, David Porter, drew attention to the condition of the little chimney sweeps. The miseries of the children of the mines did not stir the public conscience until another half century had elapsed.

But reform was coming. It is possible to trace the labored steps of it, gaining difficult mile after difficult mile along the path to the present time. Rousseau and Charles and Mary Lamb had been at work, opening for the child the doorway to his rightful child-place in the life of communities. People had been thinking more about child-values, and in Parliament, and outside it, attempts were made to limit the means whereby the child could be exploited.

Events moved desperately, slowly. Although in 1831 a thirteen-hour day was established, together with the prohibition of night work for all young people under twenty-one, it took the best part of the century to rouse public and official opinion sufficiently to make much real progress.

* * *

By 1897, a definite demand was being made for an official return of all those school children who were also wage earners. Two years later the Committee on Wage-Earning Children, which has never ceased its labors for the last thirty-four years, was formed. By 1901, it was widely known that 200,000 children were earning wages while attending school full time. That milk boys, who were set to work at 4:30 each morning, fell asleep at their desks in school, that shop boys and coster boys worked regularly until 10 each night and sometimes until 12 and 1 o'clock, that little girls sat late into every night helping their mothers at their sweated trades. The public was shocked by the knowledge.

In 1903, the Employment of Children Act prohibited employment between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. The Shops Act of 1912 put a limit of seventy-four hours upon the working week of young employees. In 1918, the Education Act abolished the "half-timer" and prohibited altogether the employment of children under twelve years of age.

None of it had been accomplished without a severe struggle, without the fiercest opposition from those who profited by the labor of children and wished so to profit. And even after the child of under twelve had been liberated, there still remained the problem raised by the vast army of young people who, between legal childhood and legal manhood, fell into a gap in which conditions, unregulated, or nearly so, by any sort of legislation, exposed them to abuse.

Even after the years of the World War, it was known that van boys still worked for as many as 100 hours in a week, that messenger boys, page boys, boys engaged in cinemas, and so on, worked, or might work, under similar conditions; and from 1923 to 1929, legislative measures were introduced into Parliament with persistent regularity on their behalf, although they failed to obtain reforms.

Then, in 1931, the Select Committee on Shop Assistants issued a report which told stories of hours and conditions which the public, reading it, found hard and disquieting to believe. The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment followed the next year with similar accounts. Reform was in the air. The Children and Young Persons Act, becoming operative on Nov. 1, 1933, raised the age for street trading. Three weeks later it was followed by the promise of the King's speech.

And there, for the moment, the matter rests. Only for the moment. Regulations even now are not satisfactory—not altogether. Beyond the working boundaries of that 60 per cent who will benefit by the promise of the King work that remaining 40 per cent who, in miscellaneous occupations, are still beyond the pale of anything but the loosest of regulations.

The future of that remaining 40 per cent will be settled, of course, by public opinion; by the rate at which public opinion can advance. It seems plain that the moment the demand for complete freedom is clear enough and strong enough, every working boy and girl will step straight into line with the new and better way of thinking.

Wanted: New Extradition Treaties

Insull and Factor Cases Indicate Difficulty Caused by Lack of Uniformity in Dealing With Refugee Offenders Against the Law

By Manley O. Hudson

Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard Law School

SEVERAL RECENT CASES HAVE SERVED to direct public attention to the method by which different states of the world coöperate with each other in the apprehension of persons accused of crimes. The Samuel Insull case between the United States and Greece, the Martin Insull case between the United States and Canada, the John B. Factor case between the United States and Great Britain and the Joao Frederic Normano case between the United States and Germany have served to create a general interest in the law of extradition, which is generally little understood.

In the first two of the four cases, the United States sought to have returned for trial men who had fled from the United States; in the other two cases, the United States was asked to surrender men who were charged with having committed a crime in another country. The two types of cases must be carefully distinguished, as they involve wholly different procedures.

Extradition treaties were not common a century ago, and it is only since the improvement of means of communication that the need for international coöperation in this field has become general. Today, many states have extradition treaties with other states, and in most countries the national law makes definite provision for the surrender of persons convicted or accused of crime outside the national frontiers. Yet on many points a uniform policy is not followed, and the questions which arise sometimes give great difficulty.

In the United States, there was at one time a tendency to say that persons might be surrendered for trial in other countries, even in the absence of a treaty. That view did not prevail, however, and for a half century or more the policy of the United States has been to surrender or to request the surrender of alleged fugitives only where a treaty exists. Today, the United States has treaties of extradition with most of the countries of the world. Though they differ in some details, our recent treaties tend to follow more or less standard forms, and we have therefore a consistent body of extradition law.

The first feature of interest in these treaties is the list of offenses for which persons may be sought from other countries or surrendered to other countries. The prevailing style of extradition treaty, in use by other countries, does not specifically list the crimes known as extradition crimes; it merely provides that the act charged against a person shall be punishable in both the requesting and the requested state, and a minimum penalty is frequently required.

The treaties of the United States do not follow that style, however; they always list specific crimes for which surrender will be made or requested. In consequence, we have been compelled to seek frequent amendment of the treaties, and the lists have been enlarged from time to time.

* * *

The first provision for the extradition of fugitives in a United States treaty was that contained in the Jay Treaty with Great Britain in 1794. This provision, which expired in 1807, listed only the crimes of murder and forgery. In 1842, we concluded a second treaty with Great Britain which listed the crimes of murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery and the utterance of forged paper.

In 1889, a supplementary treaty was concluded, adding numerous crimes to the list of 1842, and additions were subsequently made in 1900, 1905, 1922, and 1925. In 1925, for instance, crimes and offenses against the laws for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics were added to the list; no provision for such crimes and offenses had been made in our laws in 1842. In other words, any list tends to become obsolete as time goes on, and for this reason a treaty which does not list specific offenses is to be preferred. Yet the new extradition treaty with Great Britain of 1931, which may not yet be in force, continues the practice of listing offenses; and whereas only two crimes were listed in 1842, the recent treaty lists 27 separate classes of extradition crimes.

In the past, it has been assumed that the United States would not deliver up a person accused of crime unless the act charged against him was made punishable by the law of the place where he had taken refuge. Though the extradition crimes listed in our treaties are those which are punishable by the laws of most of our states, it may happen that the crime charged in a particular case is not punishable by the law of that state in which the person sought is apprehended. This was possibly the situation in the recent Factor case, decided by the Supreme Court on Dec. 4, 1933, and as the decision makes new law, the case deserves special mention.

The surrender of John Factor was sought by Great Britain on a charge of having received money known to have been fraudulently obtained. Factor was apprehended in Illinois, and while there has been some disagreement on the point between the federal and the state courts, the view has prevailed in the Illinois courts that receiving money known to have been fraudulently obtained is not a crime by the law of Illinois. The case was twice argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, which finally decided in spite of a vigorous dissent by three judges that Factor had been properly committed for extradition even though the acts charged against him were not punishable by Illinois law.

The Factor case directs attention, also, to very interesting points as to the procedure to be followed when the surrender of a fugitive is sought by the government of another country. The request for Factor's apprehension and surrender was made by the British consul in Chicago.

Following the arrest, Factor was taken before a United States commissioner, who, under our law, had the duty to determine whether the offense charged was covered by the treaties with Great Britain and whether there was probable cause for holding Factor for trial; the commissioner determined both questions affirmatively.

The propriety of the commissioner's decision was tested in *habeas corpus* proceedings in the United States District Court, which directed the release of Factor. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals which reversed the District Court, and this action was upheld on *certiorari* to the Supreme Court. The matter does not end there, however, for it is not the Supreme Court which has the final word. The warrant authorizing a United States official to hand Factor over to a British official must be issued by the Secretary of State, and Factor had merely been committed "to abide the order of the Secretary of State." The contest is now transferred to the Department of State, which will decide whether Factor will be surrendered. In the past, the Secretary of State has never refused to issue a warrant of surrender for a person whose commitment had been approved by the Supreme Court.

* * *

The procedure is very different when the United States asks for the surrender of an accused person by the government of another country. If a federal offense is involved, the Attorney-General applies to the Secretary of State to address a requisition to the other government; if a state offense is involved, the application is made to the Secretary of State by the Governor of the State. The requisition sent by the United States is accompanied by any documents required by the treaty applicable. A warrant issued by the President authorizes an agent of the United States to receive custody of the person wanted.

Of course, the other government may for any of various reasons refuse the surrender. This occurred in 1933 when the Greek Government refused to surrender Samuel Insull. An extradition treaty between the United States and Greece was signed at Athens May 6, 1931, and ratifications were exchanged on Nov. 1, 1932. Previous to the latter date, Mr. Samuel Insull had taken refuge in Greece, and soon thereafter he was arrested at the request of the United States on a charge of violation of our federal bankruptcy laws, a crime clearly covered by the provisions of the treaty of 1931.

The case was on several occasions before the Greek courts, which on one ground or another held that Insull could not be extradited. The final decision by the Court of Appeals at Athens was given on Oct. 31, 1933. A majority of the Court of Appeals held that there was not sufficient evidence to justify the commitment to trial of the accused. Reading the opinion, one is surprised at this conclusion, however, for the Court stated that the accused had not hesitated to commit an act forbidden by the moral law and the criminal law of both countries.

The refusal of Greece led the Government of the United States on Nov. 6, 1933, to make a strong protest, in which it was said that the Greek authorities had "attempted actually to try the case" instead of merely ascertaining whether the evidence justified commitment for trial. Hence the United States took the position that the Greek court's decision was untenable and a "clear violation" of the treaty; this led to the conclusion that the treaty was "entirely

(Continued on Page 14)

NOTABLE FIGURES IN RECENT EXTRADITION CASES TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN A PARTY

At Left—Martin Insull, Former Chicago Public Utilities Leader, Who Went to Canada and Was Able to Block Attempts to Extradite Him. (© International News Photos.) Center Group—Left to Right, Mr. Lazarimos, Counsel for Insull; Mr. Samuel Insull, Brother of Martin, Who Has Fought Extradition From Greece; Christo Ladas, Former Minister of Communications in the Greek Government; and Mr. F. A. Harnes, United States Assistant Attorney-General, Who Made a Trip to Greece to Ask—Vainly—for Mr. Insull's Extradition. (Photo, Wide World.) Inset Above—John B. (Jake the Barber) Factor, a Resident of Chicago Wanted in Great Britain on a Charge of Grand Fraud. The Matter of His Extradition Has Been the Subject of Many Court Battles (Photo, Wide World.) At Right Is Dr. Joao F. Normano Wanted in Germany on a Charge of Embezzling, but Whose Extradition From the United States Has Not Been Effected. (© International News Photos.)

Lines of Italy's Nationalism Fade

Mussolini's Foreign Policy Not Only Embraces Problems of Near-By Balkans but Reaches Out for Peace and Accord of the Entire European Continent

By Paul Cremona

The Christian Science Monitor's Rome Correspondent

THE COURSE FOLLOWED BY SIGNOR Mussolini in foreign politics is the reverse of nationalism and of the nationalist doctrine. Whereas, nationalism in all countries overrates the factor of foreign politics as against that of home politics, and, in fact, suits the latter to diplomatic conquests and victories scored in the field of international interests, Signor Mussolini, at first, submitted foreign policy to the turn of events at home. His fundamental conviction is that prestige in handling international problems is fed by order and power from within.

In this Signor Mussolini departed from the accepted traditions of Italian nationalism, whose leaders at a given moment embarked upon great enterprises—as, for instance, that which led to the unfortunate defeat of Adowa in 1896—without having the proper power and backing at home. The Left Governments, on the other hand, intentionally overlooked excellent opportunities. Italy's refusal to take the slightest interest in Tunisia before the French occupation is still fresh in the minds of all Italians. It finally ended in withdrawal altogether from the field of foreign affairs.

In pre-war times and until the Libyan War in 1911, in fact, each time Italy felt called upon to reënter the circle of international interests, clamorously going so far as to advocate an occupation of Anatolia or an invasion of Albania, the plan was suddenly allowed to fall, owing to lack of material preparation and moral backing.

As soon as Signor Mussolini had gripped the power, he set out upon a different course. He was the first Italian Prime Minister to take direct control of the country's foreign policy. He first began by restoring prestige to the state, in order to insure unity of action, and then made Italian politics independent by rooting out international influences and affiliations, such as Free Masonry which, bound as it was to the Grand Orient of Paris, forced Italy to pursue a foreign policy within the narrow scope allowed by the Quai d'Orsay.

A rapprochement with Germany was gradually worked up, intended to oppose the French plan of hegemony, but this policy was carefully harmonized with British views, since, chiefly through the will of the Monarchy, Fascist Italy had kept her traditional relations of friendship with England unchanged.

In the early days of Fascist rule, however, no definite plan was laid out with regard to Italy's foreign policy. The first steps taken when the revolutionary phase of the Black Shirt movement was over and Fascism became firmly consolidated as the dominating party were prompted by a desire to increase Italy's prestige abroad. This was the period when the greatest blunders were made in the international field.

Certain tentative approaches were made in Austria when Heinrich Mataja was Foreign Minister, and expansion was attempted through Erythrea into Arabia, mainly for economic purposes. Both attempts failed. The solution of the Adriatic problem was among the first to engage the Duce's attention, but the bitterness left on both sides of the narrow sea by the unsatisfactory application of the peace treaties widened the differences between Italy and Yugoslavia, which the hurriedly concluded Pact of Rome was meant to remove.

This first stage of Fascist foreign policy culminated in the occupation of Corfu, which, although a political *coup-de-tête*, served, at any rate, in no small measure to increase Italy's prestige, especially in the Balkans. Seen at a distance of almost 10 years the Corfu incident may be said to have placed Italy on the map.

The second phase of Fascist foreign policy began immediately after Signor Mussolini's meeting with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, at Leghorn in 1926. No doubt the two statesmen made some agreement as to their policy, and the Italian Premier condescended to take less interest in the Arabian countries, focusing his attention and schemes rather upon the Adriatic.

Not long after this, Signor Mussolini engaged in a successful diplomatic campaign in Albania, which led to the conclusion of the two Treaties of Tirana. Not only had Albania virtually become an Italian protectorate, but Italy gained control over the Straits of Otranto and consequently over the whole Adriatic Sea.

A line of demarcation became evident between the Italian and the Yugoslav attitude, Italy having radically shifted her political aims from land to sea. The success scored in Albania paved the way for a long series of useful negotiations with the Near East, which carried the field of the Duce's activities from the Adriatic to the Ægean and thence to the Black Sea.

Storms were gathering on European skies; France was openly aiming at hegemony, Germany wanted a revenge. Signor Mussolini, as an onlooker, sympathized with Germany, going so far as to suggest the annulment of war debts and reparations, revision of treaties, and even ventilating the mythical scheme of a blockade of "proletarian" countries, namely, Germany, Russia and Italy, to oppose the rule of "capitalistic" states, which meant France and her allies.

While the world focused terrified eyes upon the Franco-German conflict, Signor Mussolini worked in silence to carry out a plan of his own, which was to give Italy for the first time the freedom of a sea, for the unhindered supply of raw materials both in times of peace and of war.

This dream, which others had dreamed before him, had always seemed too great to materialize, since French and British barriers closing all outlets from the Mediterranean were evidently impassable. It must be borne in mind that French naval strongholds run in a vertical line from Toulon to the North African coast, doubled in strength by another line linking Tunis with Corsica, and that Great Britain holds sway from Gibraltar to Suez, from Cyprus to Malta, Italy being thus a prisoner in her own Mediterranean Sea.

Signor Mussolini, who sought an outlet into the ocean, took Italy's newly acquired position in Albania for a springboard. He well knew that from her outpost in the Island of Saseno, facing Valona, Italy kept watch over the entrance to the Adriatic and therefore had the sea in her control. Despite her 600 islets and 1000 canals on the Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia was hopelessly bottled up and was forced to seek a commercial outlet toward Saloniki.

The next move was making friends with Greece, and consolidating Italian naval bases in the Ægean Sea, followed up by peace gestures to Turkey, which implied that Signor Mussolini would give up all designs over Anatolia. The last door which barred the access to the Black Sea was thrown open through the linking up of cordial relations with Soviet Russia.

When, over a span of about 10 years, all this was successfully accomplished, Italy's mercantile ships had laid out a course for themselves from the Adriatic into the Greek territorial waters, touching the Italian possession in the Ægean Islands, and reaching the Black Sea under cover of the Turkish coast.

Prompted by this success, the head of the Italian Government suddenly delivered a series of speeches which, pro-

Keystone

JULIUS GOMBOS
Premier of Hungary.

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Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, at His Desk. The Duce Is Eager to Be on Terms of Friendship With Austria and Hungary and Hopes for the Development of the Danubian Basin.

voking as they were, were believed in some quarters to be almost the preliminaries of war, but in point of fact it was already by then in the mind of the Duce to direct all his energies toward the attainment of universal peace.

The first decade of the Fascist régime was about to close at that time, and Italy knew full well that the Black Shirt movement had raised her to the place of great European power; she was on a basis of equality with England, France and Germany, and on the best of terms with Soviet Russia and the United States. Dealings with smaller countries ceased to be conducted merely from a standpoint of national advantage. Italy placed herself resolutely within the greater setting of world politics and suited her home requirements to those of her foreign policy.

At present, there seems to be no doubt left in any quarter as to the fact that Signor Mussolini's policy genuinely aims at peace. In order to further stress the difference existing between Italy's foreign policy today and that of the time when the Duce made his belligerent utterances, a few enlightening facts may be given.

In the year 1927, after the second Treaty of Tirana, war between Italy and Yugoslavia seemed inevitable. The political, economic and military agreements drawn up with Albania by Mussolini had entirely cut out Yugoslavia from the Adriatic, and reaction to this moral and material defeat caused a violent outburst in the Yugoslav press, emphasized by anti-Italian riots in Dalmatia and provoking speeches at Belgrade. Italy used no small measure in her replies and the situation became so tense that an armed conflict was expected at any moment. In the face of impending catastrophe, Yugoslavia entirely let fall her weapons and withdrew from the contest.

Prompted by this favorable turn of events, and not a little provoked by the support given by France to the anti-Italian attitude of the Little Entente, as well as by the fact that France had failed to keep the promises made to Italy in 1915 by the Treaty of London, Signor Mussolini turned his political

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor From Littoriale, Bologna

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF BENITO MUSSOLINI

Here Is Italy's Premier in a Masterful Mood Rising High Above Petty Politics for a New and Aggressive Venture Into the Realm of World Affairs While a Band of Trumpeters Speeds Him on His Way.

Keystone

DR. ENGELBERT DOLLFUSS
Chancellor of Austria.

guns on Paris. The echo of certain speeches delivered by the Duce in the leading towns of Northern Italy at that time has only just died out, for the sound of war trumpets was anything but faint in each well-measured word. But even that stormy cloud was swept away when the Fascists marched triumphantly into the second decade of their rule.

Almost in an instant Italy's attitude to foreign countries swung round, and all activity was vigorously directed toward negotiations, treaties, agreements, in a loyal spirit of peace. The noise of swords sliding back into their sheathes was heard, and as the tenth year of the régime was about to close Signor Mussolini expounded his program for peace. "We must make every possible effort to insure peace for 40, 50 years, or, better, for a whole century." Again, when speaking to farmers of the land to be reclaimed and of wheat to be grown in larger quantities, the Duce emphasized the kind of battle he had engaged: "This is the warfare we prefer."

Signor Mussolini's policy during the past two years has clearly been directed toward avoiding war at all costs, by promoting international agreements binding upon Italy as well as upon other powers. In the early months of 1933, when the international outlook was very obscure, Signor Mussolini launched the idea of the Four-Power Pact, destined to insure peace for 10 years.

Signor Benito Mussolini fought in the great war and knows what war entails, from a human, social, financial and political standpoint. He is the last man capable of provoking a conflict, and his views on disarmament and on a reform of the League of Nations bear testimony to his spirit of peace.

The leading factor in his vast scheme for the restoration of European prestige is the concentration of power upon a plan having London, Paris, Rome, Berlin for its cardinal points. These strongholds of peace, he says, should stand over and above the chaotic confusion into which the minor states of Europe have plunged themselves through political mismanagement and international misunderstandings.

No matter what may be thought of this scheme, the fact remains that Signor Mussolini's policy is not carried out solely in view of national advantages, for his chief aim would seem to be the well-being of Europe as a whole. The prestige of this man, his popularity, his political insight are in themselves evidence that his coöperation in attempting to settle the serious problems by which Europe is harassed, shall be fired by a loyal, heartfelt desire for peace.

Patrick in Perspective

Having Been a Foreign Slave in Ireland, This Courageous Pioneer Returned to Bless the Land of His Captors and Accomplish a Mission Which Belongs to All Christendom

By Margaret Williamson

MARCH 17TH. AN UNRULY spring wind to whip into frenzy the flags with their golden harps. Green ribbons flaunting. Shamrocks in the men's buttonholes. Boisterous laughter. Martial music. The blare of trumpets to drown the tramp, tramp of marching feet. And as the uproar lessens, perhaps the vision of wide black bog-lands with a brave blue mountain, Croagh Patrick, rising from their midst. Somehow, unaccountably, the snakes being driven from Ireland.

Blatancy, disorder, excess. Such unlovely qualities mark March 17th in America and have for all the years within the memory of most. Why not turn away from this and seek out the real Patrick and his Ireland of the fifth century? It is worth the mental effort to project thought back to the remote period which witnessed the activities of that most fervent of apostles who carried Christianity to the pagan Irish.

Everywhere in Ireland one meets memories of Patrick: on the mountain called Slemish in County Antrim; at the mouth of a little river in County Wicklow, at Downpatrick and Armagh and on the Hill of Tara. The wealth of tradition and of lore which has sprung up about his name cannot but impress the thoughtful. Patrick's story is at once simple and stark and tender. One ponders it in all earnestness.

* * *

It was a period of tumult and of terror. The larger part of Europe was still pagan, though Ireland had heard of Christianity through occasional contact with the Romans. The Empire was just beginning to weaken and was subject to attack by many European peoples. The Picts were sailing the high seas and swooping down upon unprotected coast settlements which might afford them plunder and slaves. The Irish followed still the same primitive practice. There are accounts of a certain "Ard-Ri" or High King of Ireland, called "Niall of the Nine Hostages," who with his nephew and successor, King Dathi, sailed away from Ireland and penetrated inland as far as the Alps. Often these warriors never returned from their raids, often they came in triumph, their coracles laden with trophies and with captives.

No one really knows whether it was the Irish or the Picts who made the young Patrick captive. Succoth, it was said that he was called, the son of a Christian, Calpurnius, who was in the service of Rome. Their farm seems to have stood somewhere on Roman territory, perhaps in Scotland, perhaps in Wales, perhaps even in France. It is all too shadowy to be clearly discerned by the scholars. At any rate, Calpurnius and his family were separated, and the 15-year-old Patrick borne away across savage waters to be sold into slavery in Ireland.

Next we hear of him tending the swine which belonged to his master, Milchu, on Slemish mountain, which was the property of that tribal king. There in his loneliness and despair the slave boy prayed, as he has told us himself: "God took pity on my youth and ignorance and watched over me before I knew Him, and relieved and consoled me as a father his son. After I had come to Ireland I herded flocks every day. Often in the day I prayed. The love of God and the fear of Him increased within my heart. My faith was strengthened, and in one day I said as many as a hundred prayers, and in the night the same number, even when I lived in the woods and mountains in snow and frost and rain." Cut off from all he had known previously of civilization and of religion, these lessons of perseverance and of hope were hardly learned. But in time came a message of release.

* * *

A voice was heard in a dream, telling Patrick: "You will soon return to your fatherland." Cautiously he bided his time and, when opportunity offered, he slipped away and journeyed 200 miles until he came to the sea. It so happened that a small ship was just sailing; but though Patrick pleaded with the captain, his passage was refused. Sorrowfully he was turning back, when he heard the shout of joy from one of the sailors: "Come quickly, for they are calling you." So, making one of the rough crew and escaping countless dangers on land and sea, Patrick did return to his own people.

From an Early Print

PATRICK IS SOLD INTO SLAVERY

Both Prints Courtesy of New York Public Library

REMAINS OF STATUE OF PATRICK

This Famous Stone Cross With Its Sculptured Effigy Stands on the Rock of Cashel. The Pedestal Is Said to Have Been the Coronation Stone of the Munster Kings.

It seems likely that he went to southern France, but, here, too, the scholars falter. Patrick's people urged him to stay on with them, but he was restless and he still heard guiding voices. He wandered about a good deal, into Italy, then back into France—staying in wayside monasteries where scribes were busy at their tasks of copying and illuminating manuscripts. However, they failed to make Patrick a scholar; his Latin was always crude and imperfect, for he preferred to study the hearts of men. After a time he may have gone into Britain where there remained settlements in which Roman law, Roman customs and the Christian religion persisted. Patrick remembered his years of slavery across the Irish Sea and gradually came to realize that his future work would lie in that pagan land—that he was to carry freedom and light to the very place where he himself had known slavery.

In one of his night visions, Patrick recorded, he saw "a man coming as if from Ireland with very many letters. And he gave one of them to me, and I read the beginning of a letter purporting to be the 'Voice of the Irish,' and while I was reading at the beginning of the letter I thought that at that moment I heard the voices of them who dwelt beside the wood of Focluth, which is to say by the western sea, and this they cried, as if with one mouth: 'We beseech thee, holy youth, to come and walk once more amongst us.' And I was greatly touched in heart and could read no more, and so I awoke."

* * *

A few years later that dream was fulfilled. In the meanwhile Patrick had been preparing himself for his mission, some say by his study with St. Martin at Tours, some say with St. Germain at Auxerre. Palladius, a deacon at Auxerre, was appointed in 431 to be Bishop to Ireland, but Palladius did not survive to take up the task. So Patrick was sent in his stead.

He and his companions grounded their stout, flat-bottomed vessels at the mouth of the little river Vartry in County Wicklow; but the king of this district proved so hostile to Christianity that Patrick moved on toward the north. Slowly he traveled, making converts and founding churches. His coming was heralded and everywhere dreaded by the entrenched forces of paganism. Tradition has it that his old master, Milchu, when he heard of Patrick's approach, set fire to his house and perished in its flames. The Druids were alarmed at this challenge to their long-standing authority. They paraded their subtlest magic before Patrick, yet it was powerless. More people and still more did Patrick convert. Everywhere the Christian faith conquered.

Inevitably the day came when Patrick confronted King Loghaire and the hosts of his white-clad Druids on Tara Hill—then the national capital and the residence, not alone of the Ard-Ri, but of many lesser lords and of the Druids who were priests of the pagan religion. Alarmed when he saw Patrick's fire glowing in the dark wood below the Hill, Loghaire inquired of the Druids what it meant. They answered: "Oh, King, unless the fire you see be put out this night, it will not be put out until the last day, and he who kindled it will overcome us all." It was even so. For Patrick continued his conversions. The King's brother, Conall, became a Christian and, according to the Ancient Book of Armagh, so did the King's two beautiful daughters. It was true that Patrick was eloquent; that when he spoke, "with words of such power did St. Patrick speak, that nature was hushed in stillness; the ebbing tide ceased to sink; the branches stirred not in the woods; the eagle checked his flight; the white stag of Mulla, bending over the stream, forbore to drink." Yet one knows that Patrick's power was far deeper than the mere power of eloquence.

King Loghaire did not accept the teachings of Patrick, but allowed him to go peacefully about his mission. Up and down the length and breadth of Ireland he moved, teaching, converting and baptizing. Some biographers declare that he founded 365 churches and with his own hand baptized 12,000 persons. The wonder of his teachings attracted all men to him. In everything the people looked to him; for the time even came when he, with three Kings of Ireland, sat in conclave at Tara to revise the laws. Patrick's See was founded at Armagh in the year 445, precisely 150 years before the foundation of the See of Canterbury.

* * *

Gone now are the shamrocks and the snakes, the shouts and the processions—all the trappings and tawdriness of caricature. Harking back 1500 years and more, one descries a man whose mission has survived and borne fruit all down the ages—a man who belongs to no one land, to no one sect. For all who profess the Christian faith can properly claim St. Patrick. In him was expressed the simplicity and purity of primitive Christianity in an age when, in Europe at least, there were only two factors, paganism and Christianity, the darkness just giving way to light. Patrick preached in all courage and conviction the then new doctrine of the love and ever presence of God.

Among the New Books

From Prime Minister to Pianist

Paderewski, by Charles Phillips. New York: Macmillan. $4.

SILENCE IS THE AWFUL restriction imposed upon a musician—self-imposed, indeed, but terrible to endure just the same. It is the sort of disability, too, that a person of communicative impulses like Mr. Ignace Jan Paderewski, "a modern immortal," as he appears to his biographer, or rather his apologist, Mr. Charles Phillips, could hardly have borne, even if there had not occurred the break-out of war, to give him cause for making himself heard. For a man may sit at a piano before a hall full of people, showing himself in profile, and he may tear out beautiful sound at what rate he will, he succeeds in but indirectly uttering his thoughts. From the nature of the circumstances, he says nothing concrete; at most, he manages only to stir emotions.

Such confined opportunity as that could not be imagined as satisfying Mr. Paderewski indefinitely. Something would have had to happen to give him freer chance for expression, whether August, 1914, had befallen or not. Sooner or later, it would have been morally necessary for him to rise from his place at the keyboard and talk.

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Now Mr. Phillips, logical though he endeavors to be, writes mistakenly when he sets down his hero's service to Polish affairs of state as an episode dissociated from music. Better, if he referred to the time when the piano stood closed as the one of real apprenticeship. Better, if he represented the period of political and diplomatic activity as that in which the true artist matured. Better, in fine, if he marked the months and years which Mr. Paderewski devoted to speaking as those during which he perfected himself for playing.

Until taking up the profession of words, Mr. Paderewski held attention chiefly as the successor of Liszt, and as the most illustrious of the graduates of Leschetizky's studio. Afterward, when he reappeared upon the concert scene, he had changed into another type and figure altogether. So that he is not, forsooth, to be regarded as coming back in the year 1922 to pick up a previous employment. On the contrary, he should be thought of as then at the start of an entirely new undertaking. At last, he knew his audiences; and his audiences, on their part, knew him. Accordingly, he could act in his own character, while people who attended his recitals could judge him from the standpoint of intimacy. A whole generation of executants, we might almost aver, had possessed themselves of the field in the seasons that elapsed between his withdrawal and his return, certain of them surpassing him in brilliancy by odds. They, however, went little further than to interpret pieces, whereas he, by a different token, performed to men and women who were in his acquaintance.

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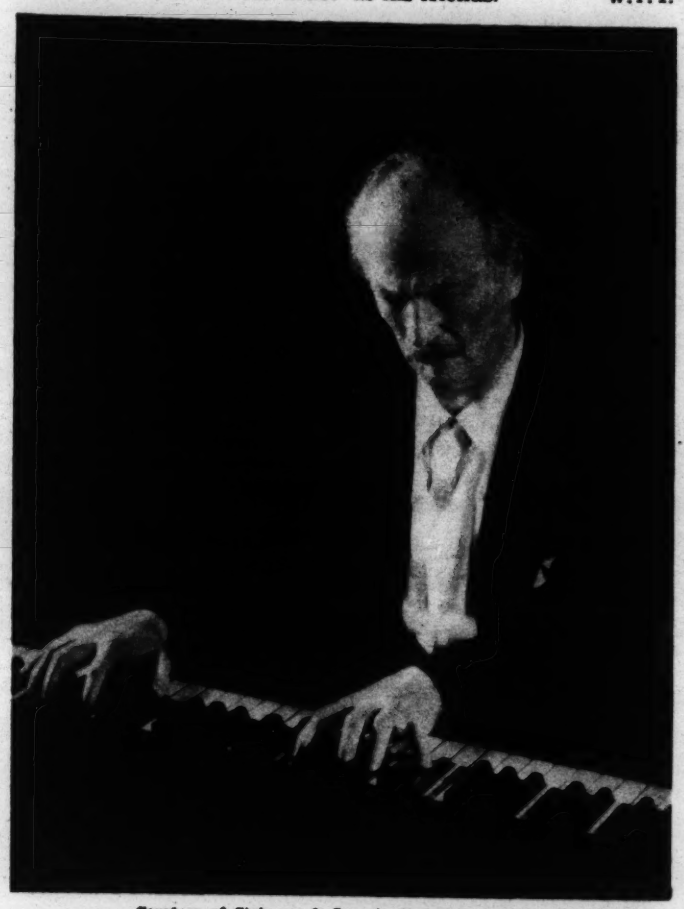
As for the silence under which he was formerly constrained, Mr. Paderewski disencumbered himself of it on at least one occasion the year before the war. He did so for an instant only, yet with effect. In an auditorium bulging with a crowd inside and beleaguered by tardy arrivals outside, he had just begun a number on his program, when somebody swung open a leaf of one of the doors connecting with the lobby. The panel had not folded back on its spring hinge before Mr. Paderewski was up from his chair, rebuking the intruder.

Enough; he had made us all aware of the sound of his voice. Thus, to consider origins, was instituted that career of oratory and public address to which Mr. Phillips devotes at least half of his book of 563 pages. A good part of that half goes, too, toward proving what nobody but an intense partisan on the anti-Paderewskian side would dispute. Still, the obvious success of Mr. Paderewski in his main enterprises, from Polish boy to Polish Prime Minister, and from artist silent to artist vocal, scarcely justifies award of highest honors to him for every last thing he happened to lay his hand to. Leaving out matters of political controversy, there is the piano, new possibilities for which he has never brought to notice like Busoni, for example. Then, composition; whatever the future may hold for the piano works and the "Polish" Symphony, certainly the present is reluctant about acclaiming them. Sufficient truly, that Mr. Paderewski is a pianist, joining the nineteenth century to the twentieth; one who at an earlier day entranced us as his hearers only but who latterly has charmed us as his friends.

W. P. T.



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IGNACE PADEREWSKI

In Aid of Travel

Enchanted Ways Through England and Scotland, by John Prioleau. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

AS WE SIT BY THE FIRE, with snow heaped up on the sidewalks so high that pedestrians look like moving busts, we like to read books of travel. We are not over-anxious about the condition of the highway between, say, Oxford and York, but we are eager to know when the motorist alights in a charming Yorkshire village if he discovered how Yorkshire pudding is made, or if he caught some of the wit and humor which always delight us. We are keen to know whether he struck up a conversation with a guest at the inn, and whether the guest was an American digging up family roots or an Englishman fond of mountaineering.

In short we like company. And we like people. If we do not converse with the people of the day or observe the antics and examine the decisions of people of centuries ago through the pen of a writer, we find travel not so lively, not so fascinating as it might be. Personally we would rather walk the streets of Liverpool and listen to the rumble of its elevated trains with a buoyant fellow than motor through the lake region debating whether ours was the wisest route to follow—in books.

However, that is not to say other kinds of travel books have no merit. On the contrary. A book which maps out the best routes, a book which gives excellent little glimpses of the countryside in its pen pictures, a book which zigzags through the enchanted ways of England and Scotland has advantages which the prospective traveler seeking a careful guide should not be without. Here is such a book. Mr. Prioleau strays from the beaten track and pauses now and again to taste the beauties of the countryside, and he takes the reader with him.

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ERNEST MENARD KENNA

1254 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

How Not to Become a Writer

NO SOONER had we finished writing a column about how to become a writer than along came (from Harcourt Brace) a book on "Becoming a Writer" . . . This book, by Mrs. Dorothea Brande, has convinced us that we shall be doing posterity a much greater service by taking the negative. . . What with the correspondence courses and the tutoring schools and the handbooks, the trick nowadays is to avoid becoming a writer. . . True, those who are taken in by the advertisements assuring them that "you, too, can write" would be separated from their money in any event. . . But some of the bait is much more tempting. . . An especially shiny fly is this of Mrs. Brande's. . . Its particolored appeal is certainly to the intelligent fish.

So much the more dangerous. . . For a long time, teachers in reputable schools and colleges have been telling students that "genius cannot be taught". . . A blessed bromidiom that has saved the world unnumbered minor masterpieces. . . Now comes Mrs. Brande to question the axiom. . . Many a student, she points out, has "longed to hear that there *was* some magic about writing, and to be initiated into the brotherhood of authors" . . . And (with sorrow we record it) she says: "I think he is right. I think there is such a magic, and that it is teachable" . . . Now the damage is done, unless we can intervene in time.

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Mrs. Brande, having persuaded herself that people who think they want to write should be encouraged, begins by advising the student that "becoming a writer is mainly a matter of cultivating a writer's temperament" . . . Not in the sense of moods and tempers, but the seeing eye and all that. . . But if you have to cultivate it, why write? . . . There is advice, in detail, such as an admonition to write on schedule, and if you fail repeatedly in the attempt to start writing say at 4 o'clock, *give up writing*. . . We hope many students will profit by that. . . There's lots more, from how to induce the "artistic coma" to why you must raid a stationery store.

The trouble with all this is that people who want to write should be discouraged, not encouraged. . . Every editor knows that there are already too many incompetent writers. . . Each morning's mail reminds him. . . Why do anything to increase the number? . . . Nor is this a plea merely to ease the editor's burden. . . Some editors even print the stuff written by the correspondence school alumni, if they think it'll sell. . . Then, dear reader, *you* suffer.

Real lovers of humanity, then, will do all they can to divert people's thoughts from the notion that they want to write. . . They will even be fairly harsh about it, for the patient's own welfare and for the greatest good of the greatest number. . . For if we all do everything we can to discourage the multiplication of writers, then only the real writers, those who've got to write, will survive. . . Why should the others? . . . We don't want second-rate dentists, do we?

Where shall these real writers learn their craft, the technical side of their work? . . . Well, perhaps the less they learn the better. . . Schools, like critics, are always far behind the artist . . . The real artist makes his own rules. . . But so far as he needs instruction in grammar, rhetoric, literary form, he can find it in any established college . . . If his ambition is to write fiction and he wants to be taught how to build plots and draw characters and write dialogue, then he should be sent to the dental school. . . Courses in writing do not turn out artists, though they do help the pulp industry. ♪ ♪ ♪

It's really surprising how little it is necessary for an author to know about the tools of his craft . . . The best of them ignore the laws fixed by the schoolmasters about form. . . Many of them, indeed, seem innocent of the subtleties of rhetoric as taught by Professor A. S. Hill, and not a few of them could do with a little instruction in plain grammar. . . Here is a new book, "Summer's Play" (Knopf), by Miss G. B. Stern, a very distinguished novelist indeed. . . On page 160, a character dances with "a foreign boy, whom she had discovered could partner her marvelously". . . On page 231, the same character marches a young man off to a dental surgeon "whom the residents of Clifford's bay swore was as good as Harley Street". . . On page 268, a reporter is received "by a flapper whom he had supposed at first was a sister of Reg Black". . . On page 282, "Nellie Burton reread the note, sitting in the shelter, where, she could not help romantically reflecting, she and Lou had first met, and had used so often later as a ren-

(Continued on Page 12)

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

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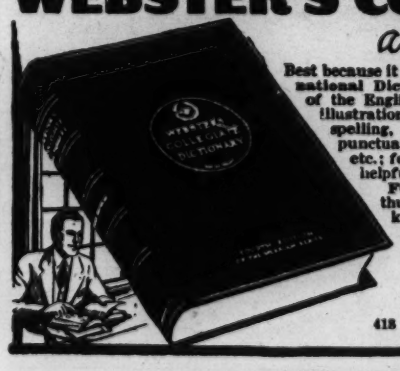

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A History of France, From a New Viewpoint

A History of the French People, by Charles Seignobos. London: Cape. 12s. 6d. net.

WHY ANOTHER short French history? Because the author, a distinguished professor at the Sorbonne, has not only new material but a new viewpoint. His purpose is to tell how and why the conditions of life in France developed as they did. He wishes to show how customs grew and how institutions were formed; what happened in the domains of agriculture, trade, industry and the arts.

The battles and the diplomatic intrigues, the incidents and the personalities are—to speak broadly—left out. This does not mean that the author ignores the influence of individuals. He acknowledges that it is, in exceptional circumstances, often decisive. In the past he has been criticized for laying stress on the effect of "personal accident." But it is rather the general evolution of French life with which he is now concerned, and his interpretations, which are often original and sometimes striking, are always illuminating.

His book is readable, which is a commendable quality in history of this kind. One of the most valuable contributions, in my opinion, to the precise literature of the successive epochs is the work of Alfred Rambaud; if you would know what laws were passed, what money was used, what furniture was in vogue, what clothing was worn, under this or that reign, Rambaud will tell you. His compilation is amazingly painstaking and accurate. But it has the defect of being unreadable. It becomes a mere list, a catalogue, a compendium.

Professor Seignobos is less detailed, especially in regard to the facts of everyday life. His interest is rather with feelings, beliefs, habits and ideas—which are more conjectural. I am rather inclined to put his work in the small category of which J. R. Green's "History of the English People" is the supreme example. Yet again it is different, for Green liked the color of incidents and the character of persons far more than the French writer. Moreover, M. Seignobos, perhaps with justification but nevertheless somewhat to our regret, relegates "literature, the arts and science to a secondary position;" on the ground that "their effect upon the mass of the nation, which was barely cognizant of their existence, cannot have been great." He almost apologizes for having "yielded to routine in allotting them too much space."

On the other hand, he considers religion "highly important." Economics is perhaps inadequately treated, but although he could find an excuse in the paucity of records, he prefers to confess that "economic forces seem to have been far smaller in the days when there was no such thing as capital, credit or business on a large scale." In order to understand his design it is well to refer to his own contention that previous historians, to whom is due the formation of history as taught in the schools, have distorted the perspective. They use records which come from men belonging to the privileged classes—namely, ecclesiastics, lawyers and warriors, who had little knowledge of the masses. These chroniclers were in contact with the officials, and therefore exaggerated the part played by the great. In the second place, even these records, up to the sixteenth century, are, he asserts, incredibly incomplete and fragmentary. Hence the modern historians have filled up gaps with legends, generalizations and arguments. Recently, there has been introduced a more critical method.

When the professor is dealing with the "Renaissance," for example, he challenges the exactitude of the expression. Literature and the arts, he declares, needed no rebirth; they were very much alive. He seems to regard the "Renaissance" as a struggle between national tradition and foreign tastes. Kings and nobles had acquired a liking for Italian methods. In painting and sculpture, where French tradition was weak, the Italian victory was complete. In architecture and music, where France displayed originality, the struggle was prolonged. In literature, where the French were preeminent, there was a compromise. But, on the whole, France withstood the temptation to imitate Italy. In any case, we are informed, the effect of the "Renaissance" upon French society was merely superficial, and confined to a small and privileged stratum.

When he speaks of the Revolution, he properly points out that it was not so much a revolt against intolerable abuses as a belief in progress. Material conditions were better under Louis XVI than they had ever been before. Production was increasing, as was foreign trade. There was a feeling of optimism, and hopes of more rapid improvement. The generation was full of enthusiasm, and had a simple confidence in the future which led it to believe that good will was all that was required to work a transformation in society.

On present-day conditions the author makes some surprising comment. Thus, he says the French elector does not care about the program of the candidate; he is selecting "a local political leader." The Frenchman is personally interested in the action of the "administration"; and the Deputy is expected to interpose between the elector and the official. The practice is condemned by jurists as contrary to the separation of powers, "but it is," says M. Seignobos, "an expedient that makes it possible to reconcile centralized administration with the sentiments of an elective and democratic system of government."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

Tales and Short Stories

The Woman Who Had Imagination, By H. E. Bates. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

The Salzburg Tales, by Christine Stead. London: Peter Davies. 7s. 6d. net.

THE DISTINCTION between the writer of short stories and the teller of tales is well illustrated by these two books, for the former is fundamentally interested in patterns and the latter in plots. The superstition that patterns are less interesting or less important than plots has passed; in fact the plot already seems either a machine-made piece of arbitrariness or an abandoned literary artifice. For the moment it is a curiosity to be refined upon. This is certainly suggested by the tales of Miss Christine Stead. With the instinct of a good artist she has cunningly placed the emphasis not on the tales but on the manner of telling them. And while she is open to the criticism made of the copier of antiques, the wood is new and the result, with its occasional suggestion of pastiche, subtle and pleasing.

She has set out to write something of a modern "Decameron." At the Salzburg Festival she assembles a collection of tourists of all kinds and nationalities, describes with Chaucerian exactitude and mirth their characters and then sets them the task of telling stories. They are various and alive—tragic, gay, ingenious, rambling, whimsical, fantastic, macabre and dramatic. And they are all carefully framed between the conversations of the party so that the fact that they are *told* and are entertainments is underlined.

Many of the tales I think we have heard before. The story of the lover who made a golden statue of his bride and of how it was stolen by his friend but returned at last; the story of the poet who stayed in a castle where everything he could possibly need was brought to him in inconceivable detail; the legend of Don Juan faced with the Commander in the shape of a bull; even the absurd story of the old Jew who, believing in the transmigration of souls, survived as an iceman's dray horse—all these have a familiar ring. They are tantalizing echoes. But, as I have said, it is Miss Stead's manner which is the point of interest. She excels in a kind of catalogue commentary and embellishment. She is an ingenious writer with an Epicurean love of words.

The range of Mr. Bates has always been limited. He is a sensibility. Those atmospheres which are brimming with potent but indescribable emotion he can evoke with a greater depth and delicacy than any other living writer. He can touch feeling at its point of budding and again at the point of ripeness with an exactitude which is both exquisite and overwhelming. I am always reminded of the line from Martinez Sierra, "He is as good as God's bread." But we can have too much bread. There are times in his stories when we feel, "But this is not quite true." And then come surfeit and dullness. His mellowness becomes monotonous. As if aware of this Mr. Bates has striven to widen his scope. And such stories as the abruptly ended title piece of this book, and "The Story Without an End" are the unhappy result.

The fate of the short story writer is to repeat himself and one begins to suspect Mr. Bates when one finds him writing over and over again of the breathless revelations of first love. His old men and children are excellent. They, and his ever moving, living descriptions of those curiously happy moments of everyday life when the happiness is almost unconscious, surpass in every respect his romantic visions. The house in the country with the sun shining through its windows, the broad lawns, the still trees, the life of the fields with its sense of well-being, balanced (when this is needed) by an equally immanent sense of fatality—they are Mr. Bates at his best. They have the stillness of oil paintings whose colors glow and reveal more and more as one stands gazing at them with emotion heightening unaware.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Bookman's Holiday

(Continued from Page 11)

dezvous". . . And on page 316, there is described for us a photographic studio decorated "as though it were indeed an expensive children's nursery."

Any of those errors, one would suppose, would be enough to keep Miss Stern out of a freshman course in English composition. . . But for how many of her readers, do you imagine, will her bad writing spoil her story? . . . Only for a few pedants, no doubt.

It is easy to believe that Miss Stern didn't overexert herself in the composition of this "exaggeration," as she calls it on the title page. . . The author of "The Matriarch" was permitting herself a little summer's play—a preposterous fantasy about the hostility between the residents and the summer trippers at Clifford's Bay, and its dire consequences. . . A trifle light as air, surely not to be made the subject of a grammarian's lecture.

Sister of Wordsworth

Dorothy Wordsworth: A Biography, by Ernest De Sélincourt. New York: Oxford University Press. $8.

THIS BOOK of 400 pages, a monument of labor, and love, is testimony to the abiding charm of a woman of long ago. It is based upon a vast quantity of original documents, some of them accessible in print, others until now existing in manuscript only. Mr. De Sélincourt has checked the published material with the originals wherever possible and has found that, for example, the transcripts made by William Knight of Dorothy Wordsworth's Journals and of the family letters are not always accurate. Moreover (what has of course long been known) many interesting and significant personal details were omitted by Knight. He has thus been able to give a much fuller account of Dorothy than any that has hitherto existed.

In general, however, with one important exception to which reference will be made presently, the portrait he presents is much the same as that which has been familiar to us always: the portrait, that is to say, of Wordsworth's "exquisite sister" (as Coleridge called her), of the sensitive woman whose delicate perception of the beauties, of the countryside and whose penetrating sympathy with the lives of humble people gave ears and eyes to her brother, as he himself said in a beautiful tribute to her. There is a danger lest the repetition of so much that was already well known alienate the sympathy of the majority of readers; for that majority is bound to be composed of those who already love the poetry of Wordsworth and are well acquainted with the story of his life—which is so largely the story of his sister's life. Indeed, to complete the portrait Mr. De Sélincourt has found it necessary to recount once more practically all the most significant episodes in the poet's career, and we have to bear with what patience we may yet another narrative of, for instance, the love affair with Annette Vallon, the wonderful years of close companionship with Coleridge, the quarrel between Wordsworth and Coleridge, and much besides that has been staled with too frequent repetition.

In one respect, however, as was hinted above, the biography offers us an interpretation of Dorothy Wordsworth's life and personality which, if not strictly speaking novel (for it has been suspected before now), is here elaborated and substantiated. There have been writers on Wordsworth who have looked upon his sister as a tragic figure of frustration and have thought that they detected evidence of a concealed passion for Coleridge which fed upon her youth and freshness. Mr. De Sélincourt does not hold to this for a moment. Dorothy's beautiful genius for friendship, which brought her as much pleasure and satisfaction as she gave, was poured out with especial lavishness upon Coleridge; but there is no evidence that her feeling for him was anything else or more than that of a friend—and of a friend who was very clear-sighted in her awareness of his shortcomings. "The dominant, absorbing passion of her life," writes her biographer, "was always for her brother, and in the return of that passion she was more than satisfied." This single-minded devotion to her brother, to his genius and to his career called from her the finest powers of her heart and mind; and she provided sources whence he drew for much of his finest poetic inspiration. In this devotion there was, needless to say, nothing that was abnormal or morbid; it differed in intensity but not in kind from the brotherly and sisterly devotion that is, happily, not rare in family relationships; and its greater intensity sprang from the fact that these were exceptional people capable of profounder feeling than ordinary men and women.

The beautiful tributes which the poet paid to his sister, such as that in the closing lines of the "Tintern Abbey," are among the immortal parts of English poetry; but Mr. De Sélincourt, reviving an old idea for which not much has been said in recent years, plays with the notion that the celebrated and profoundly moving cycle of poems written in 1799 in memory of the mysterious girl Lucy were in reality inspired by, if not addressed to, Dorothy. We do not believe so for a moment. Such tangible details as may be diciphered in these poems suggest a person in most respects very different from her. We have no intention of probing into the mystery of Lucy's identity, even were the necessary evidence available; but Mr. De Sélincourt may be reminded of the fact that before the history of Annette and Caroline was made known to the world it used to be thought that the "dear child, dear girl" whom the poet addressed in one of the sonnets written at Calais was Dorothy. When once the existence of his daughter Caroline was discovered and the fact that the poet was with Caroline at Calais in 1802, it was apparent that to interpret the sonnet in question as an address to his sister was little short of ridiculous. We venture the prophecy that if ever any documents come to light serving to identify the mysterious Lucy, the fact that the cycle of Lucy poems was ever thought to be a tribute to Wordsworth's sister will be numbered among the curiosities of criticism.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

The Collected Poems of V. Sackville-West are published in the United States by Doubleday Doran. The English edition (Hogarth) was reviewed in these columns Jan. 3.

Little Brown have issued an Orchard House Edition of Louisa M. Alcott's children's classics, "Little Women," "Little Men" and "Jo's Boys," in three uniform volumes, attractively bound.

McBride is publishing in America the record of the Houston-Mount Everest Expedition of 1933, entitled "First Over Everest!" This volume in the English edition (Cape) was reviewed in these columns Feb. 7.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Women's Clubs . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Marjorie Shuler's interesting article "Can Women's Clubs Survive?" should prove stimulating to many women. I hope that it will provoke at least some stocktaking.

I find myself replying to Miss Shuler's question by the old method of asking another. Survive for what? So tremendous an investment as women have made and are making in their organizations may fairly be questioned as to results. If we admit frankly our purpose a purely social one, our clubs seem something of a luxury. If they are self-educational, the method seems a trifle outworn. If we claim a purpose of real and vital accomplishment, then we should caulk the old engine, conserve and direct the power and quit using the steam just to blow the whistle.

Sincerely,
LENA M. PHILLIPS,
President of International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.
Washington, D. C.

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

It is quite true and well worth pointing out that specialization is taking place in women's organizations today, and I think it is a good sign of the growing perception among them of the part they have to play in society and the body politic. I think this from observation of other organizations as well as from more intimate knowledge of that one with which I am identified.

Such specialization is marked in objectives and in methods so that the organizations in question can hardly be described, as Miss Shuler [See Magazine Section for March 7] obviously knows, under one classification. Has not "clubs" become a misnomer for many?

In my opinion, survival of women's organizations is clearly indicated in given instances. For that there is abundant evidence of the more assured methods of work in use, in interest which is sustained because it becomes deeper and in the consecutive and vigorous pursuit of enterprises when undertaken.

BELLE SHERWIN,
President, National League of Women Voters.
Washington, D. C.

* * *

Call Loans . .

The Christian Science Monitor:
Weekly Magazine Section:

The Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor has recently published an article entitled "Ferdinand Pecora: Scourge of Wall Street." This interesting description of Mr. Pecora and his activities as counsel of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee seems to depict him as quite a hero of reform. While I do not question Mr. Pecora's personal character, I do, however, say that the Senatorial Committee and Mr. Pecora certainly do "dredge up the mountains of facts," and in some instances they seem to have presented them in a very questionable manner to "set the mold of public opinion." On Feb. 23 the committee released its survey on speculative loans. In the Monitor of Feb. 24 we read, "Of the call loan situation in 1929, 20 big companies alone lent $20,000,000,000 in the call loan boom, Mr. Pecora brought out." The statement that "Senate inquiry shows $20,000,000,000 was poured into speculative channels by big firms" has appeared in the headlines of newspapers all over the country. This statement is an outright misrepresentation of facts given out just at this time for the obvious purpose of swaying public opinion regarding the proposed Fletcher-Rayburn bill. This piece of legislation has for its avowed purpose reform and regulation of the nation's stock exchanges, and it is granted without question that certain reform is definitely needed. However, an honest and unbiased study of the proposals reveals that there seems possibly to have been an ulterior motive in their formulation. At least potentially it involves vesting in the hands of political leaders vast dictatorial powers over corporate business in this country. Whether the legislation be good or not, it certainly does not justify publicity which is misleading to the masses of the people. The manner in which the statistics are presented exaggerates more than 20 times the actual amount of money loaned. All I am sure must decry propaganda which presents facts in such a way that erroneous conclusions are sure to be drawn.

During the year 1929 the 20 large corporations referred to in the report had large cash reserves, between $500,000,000 and $800,000,000. These funds should have been kept employed and in liquid form. Loaning them to brokers on stock exchange collateral was a logical way to do this at that time. Certainly there was no bad faith in the action of these corporations as now might seem to be implied. In the natural course of business, brokers frequently pay off their various loans and reborrow on new loans. The fact that the turnover on these loans amounted to $20,000,000,000 has absolutely no significance. If I loan a friend $10 every morning and he repays me every night, you may honestly say at the end of a year that I have loaned $3650. The real truth of the matter is that $10 is the actual sum of money loaned.

Large industrial corporations naturally do not have facilities for handling loans to brokers. It was therefore necessary for them to have the large banks make these loans for their account. The brokers used these credits to enable them to carry large margin trading accounts of individual speculators. Corporate enterprise lending large sums on call was a factor in allowing speculation to get out of control in 1929. The banks no longer make such loans for account of corporations or individuals; in fact, they are prohibited by regulations of the New York Clearing House, adopted Nov. 5, 1931. Thus we find that the banks are already three years ahead of the Government in this particular reform. Let us give credit where credit is due.

DAVID NELSON BARNES.
Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

[In an editorial entitled "Those Broker Loans," in its issue for March 1, The Christian Science Monitor stated: "The 'revelation' elicited by Mr. Ferdinand Pecora during the stock exchange inquiry in Washington of the huge amount of money that corporations poured into the stock market during the period 1926 to 1929 via the brokers is, of course, no revelation at all." The editorial goes on to elucidate this subject.—Ed.]

* * *

Japan . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section.

Your Weekly Section grows better and better, and your issue of the 21st inst. is, to my mind, exactly what such a section should be. It contains even grist for the mills of argument! Mr. Rolf R. Newman's letter from Los Angeles very neatly presents a type of criticism that any editor, who honorably reveals to his readers as many sides of an acute problem as possible, is sure to encounter.

Why should he suppose that Monitor readers only partially studied Mr. Demaree Bess's remarkably fair and broadly informative article on Japan in the issue of Jan. 3? I can imagine anyone skipping those untruthful and insolent diatribes against Japan with which Californians must be all too familiar in the columns of their daily papers. But anything ably and fairly written about Japan, explaining the Japanese view of an international situation, is such a rare treat that surely it was "read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested" by whoever had the good fortune to see it. "Is war inevitable between Japan and the United States?" is a question that every thoughtful citizen must be asking, on both sides of the Pacific. Mr. Demaree Bess has given us good ground for answering No, it is *not* inevitable; the Japanese are as human as we are, and are equally touched by appeals to their better judgment.

And why drag in Lower California? Above all at this time, when United States' imperialism seems at last to be dying a natural death (*requiescat in pace!*), why rake up that stale old bogey about bringing Lower California under the United States flag? Even if California had not ample work to do in cleaning house without any added responsibilities, there is not the remotest chance that the Mexican Government would yield Lower California without bitter warfare, which, whatever else the result, would cost the United States more in ill will than such a "grab" could possibly be worth.

Does it not occur to Mr. Newman that the United States citizens who, he says, are "already cultivating millions of acres down there," do so because they like it? Many of us, who know Lower California well, sincerely hope it may continue under the Mexican Government. Although I have traveled the length and breadth of that peninsula, the only people I could find there who wished the United States would absorb the territory were of the "adventurer" type whose avarice and dishonesty had small scope under the Mexican Government. That Mexico has resolved no longer to be exploited by foreign capital and foreign mercenaries, surely is not an argument for stealing Mexican territory. Or is it?

It will indeed be very interesting to watch how California sets about cleaning house during the next few years; and not improbably the Monitor may give us glimpses of the process, to be followed by generous views of the hard-won result. Some of us hope so. But if a Japanese magazine in Tokyo or Yokohama should present to its readers an unprejudiced but sharply accurate view of Californian problems and the Californian attitude toward Japan, could that be reasonably construed as an attempt to strengthen the Monroe Doctrine on the American continent? What fits the goose should fit the gander, shouldn't it?

How are some of us, who sincerely wish to understand the Japanese, and to find a way of establishing and cultivating permanent friendship with them, to do so if such genuine efforts as Mr. Demaree Bess's to explain them to us are to be suppressed as, presumably, unpatriotic? Mr. Newton admits that Mr. Bess's "logic and facts are all right." That article was also courteous toward the Japanese, discreet, and excellently written. Has Mr. Newman, or anyone else, anything better to offer as a contribution toward permanent peace with Japan?

Osprey, Fla. TALBOT MUNDY.

Aachen, City of Kings

Aachen, known to the French as Aix-la-Chapelle, is a city of kings and crowning of kings, with a history as rich as the Ruhr coal fields that it dominates. It has witnessed the coronation of 32 royal rulers. As early as 765 A. D., King Pippin held court in his palace there, and it is believed to be the birthplace of Charlemagne.

On the site of his father's palace, Charlemagne built a new and grander structure from which he directed the affairs of the great empire he won by the sword. After the Holy Roman Empire collapsed, the palace crumbled, but the ground later was the site of the Rathaus, or City Hall, in 1353-70. Being a border city, Aachen lost its chance to become the capital of Germany because of the danger in time of war. By the Treaty of Luneville in 1801 it was given to France but it became Prussian territory again in 1815.

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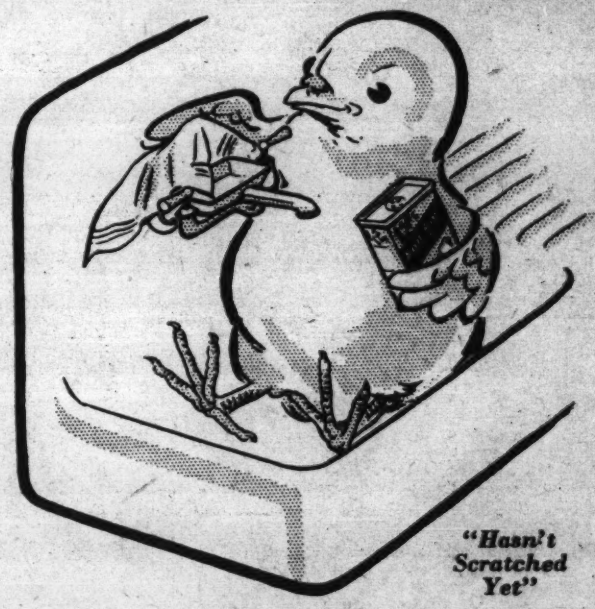

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..News Stream

(Continued from Page 3)

stance, to what extent governments, industries and munitions manufacturers contribute to the cost and therefore to the control of newspapers in various countries. As Mr. Pell puts it, "Once the broad facts concerning its newspaper production were thus placed in perspective with conditions existing in the rest of the world, each nation would be in a much better position to deal with its own false news problem, and the way would likewise be opened for an intelligent action to be taken where desired in the international field—say, at the next intergovernmental press conference." The fact-finding committee, he feels, should consist of "experts in journalism and publishing, also experts who could contribute the views of electric communications companies and of those well acquainted with economics, public financing, etc."

The problem of "sensational" journalism—at least as far as international news is concerned—would soon take care of itself, Mr. Pell believes, if effective measures are taken to provide the press with the facts through experienced liaison officers, and to free the press from any occult influences. "Newspapers are like human beings, some seem to be naturally better than others. But I have confidence in both humanity and newspapers, and in their realizing that in the long run it is only printing the truth that pays.

"False news has been with the press ever since the first newspaper—due in part to human frailty but also in part to the distortion of facts by interested parties, or by government control and censorship. Our answer to those governments who wish to extend their control until they arrive finally at the situation in which the press of Germany and Italy find themselves, must be a different approach to the problem, a preventive method and an attempt to establish a press that is free in the fullest sense of the word."

Shuffled Continents

The age-old reshuffling of continents is marked by the animals which inhabit them as surely as does geological evidence showing marks high on cliffs and mountainsides where once ocean shores washed endlessly tell the story.

Australia has retained two egg-laying mammals and marsupial creatures unknown in other continents except in sands of other times. Madagascar, another vast area with a long, isolated history, still shelters lemurs, ancestors of monkeys. Protected from newer, vigorous enemies, the old species have been able to live unmolested while many of the continents of the world were undergoing changes.

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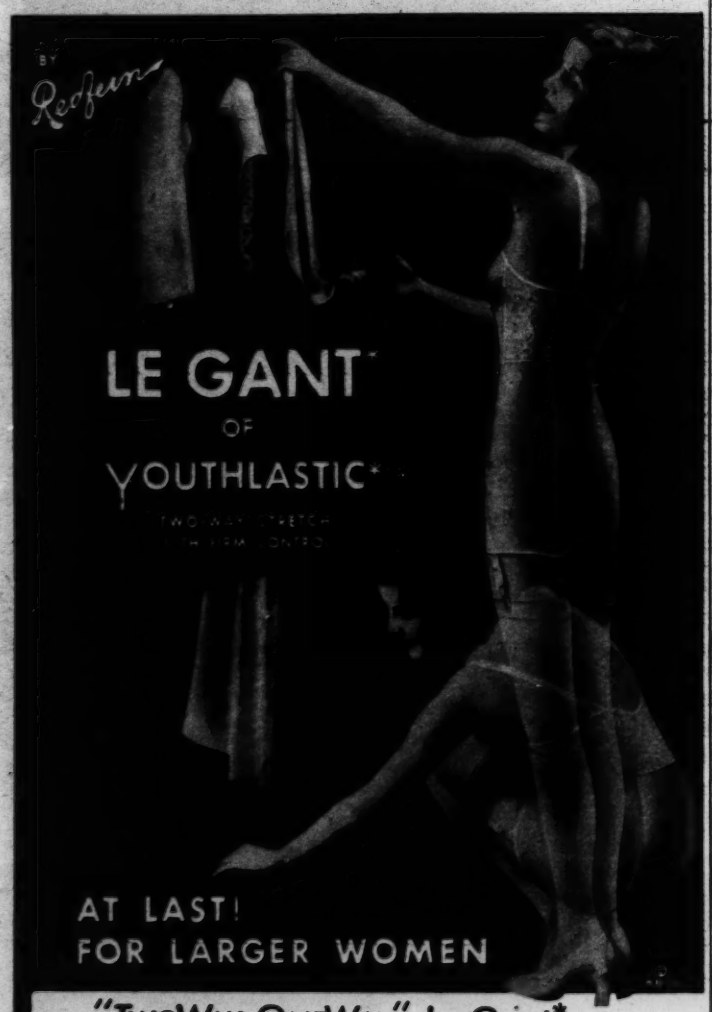

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Wide World

SAMUEL INSULL BEFORE ATHENIAN TRIBUNAL
As He Appeared When Being Served With His Extradition Papers.

..Extradition

(Continued from Page 7)

useless," and notice was given in accordance with the provisions of the treaty that it would be terminated at the earliest possible date, that is, in 1937.

This action may have influenced the Greek Government's decision to order Insull to leave Greece. The question then arose, however, where could he go? Could he gain admittance to any country where he could not be extradited by the United States? At this writing, the question has not been answered. The United States does not publish a list of all the countries with which it has extradition treaties at any moment; it does, however, publish the texts of the treaties as they are entered into, and it can therefore be said that we have extradition treaties with most of the countries to which Insull might go from Greece.

Some of the limits on extradition are well known. Many countries refuse to surrender their own nationals for trial abroad, and in some countries this immunity is guaranteed by the constitution. The United States does not place this condition on its surrender, however, and an American citizen may be given up under treaty for trial in another country.

A second limitation is that persons will not be surrendered to be tried for a political offense, and since the middle of the last century this limitation has come to be observed practically universally. Yet it is sometimes very difficult to know what is a political offense. The frequent assassinations of crowned heads of states, a generation ago, seemed to call for some narrowing of the conception, and it is not uncommon to find in modern treaties the provision which was included in our 1931 treaty with Greece, that when the offense charged constitutes murder "the fact that the offense was committed or attempted against the life of the sovereign or head of a foreign state, or against the life of any member of his family, shall not be deemed sufficient to sustain that such crime or offense was of a political character."

In the laws of most states, care is taken to assure that a person surrendered on a specific charge shall not be convicted of a crime other than that for which he was surrendered. In a famous American case, a man surrendered by Great Britain on a charge of murder was tried and convicted for inflicting a cruel and unusual punishment; but this conviction was not upheld by our Supreme Court. The English law contains a clear provision to this effect.

Some countries are very solicitous to see that a person surrendered to another country will not be subjected to forms of punishment which they disapprove. This is particularly true of those countries which have abolished capital punishment. Thus, when the United States concluded our extradition treaty with Roumania in 1924, an assurance was given that "the death penalty will not be enforced against criminals delivered by Roumania to the United States." Similar assurances have been given to other countries. If in any case question should arise as to the power of the Federal Government to make this assurance good, extradition would doubtless not be requested by our Government.

Between neighboring countries, coöperation in bringing persons to trial is sometimes very informal, and the time-consuming extradition procedure is not always resorted to. Certain states in eastern Europe have treaties which call for the direct coöperation of the police of an adjoining country.

Even without such treaties, direct coöperation is not uncommon. Between the United States and Mexico, for example, or between the United States and Canada, measures are sometimes taken by the police of one country in aid of the police of the other, and it is to be hoped that such measures are taken within the limits allowed by law.

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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

RUFUS STEELE writes the March of the Nations column in the Monitor. He is widely known as a contributor to leading magazines, an author of books and producer of motion picture films. He has made a study of the human side of the liquor problem for 15 years.

MARY BURT MESSER, who lives in California, contributes her first poem to the Magazine Section.

MALLORY BROWNE "covers" Paris for the Monitor.

ELY JACQUES KAHN is a leading New York architect, and an active member of American and other national architectural institutes and societies. He recently returned home from a tour of the world.

PHYLLIS LOVELL'S name is familiar to Monitor readers as the author of numerous articles dealing with topics of special interest to women in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe.

Professor MANLEY O. HUDSON, apart from being an authority on international law, is one of the most enthusiastic American supporters of the League of Nations.

PAUL CREMONA has for many years been the Monitor's correspondent in Rome. He comes from Malta.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON edits the Monitor's Home Forum page.

Relics of Visigoths

Several gold objects of the Visigoth period have been secured by the Cordova, Spain, Archæological Museum after serving as playthings about the streets of an up-country village for the last six years. Unknowingly, the local lads amused themselves with these golden spheres.

The story of their discovery shows that a peasant of Torredonjimeno, walking in an olive grove near the village in 1927, kicked against a hard object which proved to be a piece of dull metal concealed by thick grass. Stooping to investigate, he found a heap of similar objects in the form of small crosses and swords, medallions, broken ornaments and small plates. Though not realizing the value of his find, he carried the objects home for his children to play with.

A traveling hawker passed through Torredonjimeno some days ago, and took them from the peasant as old iron in exchange for cooking utensils. In Cordova, the hawker showed them to a dealer, who declared that they were of pure gold.

Two members of the county council, when the facts were put before them, bought the entire collection for $140 and presented them to the museum, although the local Academy of Fine Arts had refused to consider them as of any value. One of the purchasers, Señor Romero de Torres, then went to Torredonjimeno and was able to make more discoveries of the same kind in the neighborhood.

Inscriptions of the Christian era were laid bare on some of the pieces when cleaned, and experts have pronounced them to be authentic Visigoth remains.

Beads Show Trade

A chain of beads, indicating that early merchants of the Occident may have traded with the tribesmen of West Africa, now belongs to the British Museum. It is declared by museum experts that the bits of crystalline glass are identical to those found in tombs at Kameiros in Rhodes, dating from the sixth century.

Holland: Land of Many Mists

By Henri van Booven

Photo by Voorzanger from William Thompson
IN THE SLUICE AT THE OVERTOOM
Soft Afternoon Sunlight Touches Amsterdam.

I HAVE SEEN EVERY KIND OF MIST and fog, on the coasts of the North Sea, on the Atlantic in Europe and in Africa, and on the Mediterranean; in the large cities of Western Europe, London, Paris, Cologne; in Central Europe, Berlin, Munich, Turin and Rome. I have seen the mists from the North Sea to the African Equator, far up the Congo, and after heavy tornadoes. Many of them I bear in my memory as pictures of real beauty and sometimes of awe, but none of them can be compared with the mists of Holland.

Coming from the south of Europe, passing Brussels on the way to these lowlands, one notices suddenly a peculiar atmosphere when nearing Malines. Either in winter or summer, it will be there: Holland is near. We are not up in the north, but in Antwerp everything is transposed, everything is as if in another world, even the sounds that come to us from far over the river, and out of the crowded streets. They seem to be muffled.

And that really is the fact. It is the humidity of the air. The air is saturated with moisture. The sea—the warm Gulf Stream—adds to it, it is true, but it is above all the evaporation from the extremely humid soil, which causes this strange misty oppression. Mile after mile the traveler looks upon the green meadows of the endless "polders" and their ditches and canals, and all the land as far as he can see is beneath the level of the North Sea, and it is only by a very complicated system of hydraulics that this fertile soil is maintained. A great part of Holland can be defended by artificial inundation, about the same system as that of the Yser near the Belgian coast, that made it impossible for the Germans to find their way to Calais, and was one of the principal causes of their rebuff. Thus, during the Dutch-Spanish War (1568) which lasted 80 years, inundation put an end to the siege of Leiden, and it was the water that helped William III to chase Louis XIV out of the Netherlands in 1672.

The following is the story of a wealthy Dutchman, traveling in Prussia during the reign of Frederick the Great who was so proud of his regiment of six-feet-tall grenadiers:—

"What do you think of those invincible men?" Frederick asked.

"Really fine fellows, smart men, but not tall enough."

"Not tall enough? Why not?" asked the astonished Frederick.

"We can overflow our country 10 feet deep," the Dutchman calmly replied.

Water through the ages has been Holland's greatest foe and greatest friend. When the dykes of sea and rivers could not withstand raging winter storms, the pressure of ice and swollen streams caused the death of thousands of men and cattle. But the seapower of the Dutch in the seventeenth century brought enormous wealth from their colonies which today still yield great wealth.

It is under the sky of Holland that the world's greatest painter was born. Rembrandt's light is the misty, mysterious light of these lowlands, with its reddish undertone that always glows as an unextinguishable flame. This misty light is the secret of the wonderful hue in the masterpieces of an early artist, Geertgen tot Sint Jans, and in the interiors of the seventeenth century masters Pieter de Hoogh and Vermeer, and the great landscape and interior painters of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, such as Weissenbruch, M. Maris, Breitner, Tholen, Bosboom, and Neuhuys.

But today Dutch photographers know how to make us understand the fascinating beauty of rain and mist in Holland. Amsterdam, the Venice of the North, is still as it was in the old days, a very attractive town in all seasons. When strolling on a misty winter day along its old "grachten," where the large and stately houses of the seventeenth century merchants are reflected in the placid water, one might have the sensation of living in a dream or in an enchanted world. In the parks a few remaining dead leaves show their silhouettes in the light of a lantern, and through the thick heavy air the puffing of the motorboat comes, pulling a "schuit" out of the sluice.

Most astonishing of all, the mist has a light in itself, although it darkens and casts a veil over everything; a faint hue or soft glow lives in it, and warms every outline. It seems as if there is no distance. Only the noises that come from afar make us conscious of the real world again.

New Deal in Calendars

Twentieth century civilization demands a New Deal in calendar making to rid itself of the uncertainties of the 2000-year-old Julian-Gregorian method of measuring speeding time, according to Meredith N. Stiles, who has recently written a book on the subject. He points out that the old system, developed in a time when agriculture was supreme and industry but a step-child to wealth, fails to achieve accuracy.

"Civilization has shifted to a new base," declares Mr. Stiles, "and with it the calendar has come to be used for a new purpose. A vast economic system has developed, international in its exchanges, swift and complex in its manifold activities. New conditions demand trustworthy information to measure relative progress."

Business, educational work, and meteorology are among those affected most by months with varying numbers of days and fragments of weeks. There are 14 patterns of the calendar year and 28 varieties of months produced by the 28-year cycle of changes which have been instituted to make time coincide with the solar year.

The idea for a 13-month year, with four weeks in each month—which Mr. Stiles advocates—was first broached in 1745 by an unknown Marylander in the Gentleman's Magazine of London. Credit is given Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth, a former British railway accountant, for bringing the plan to international attention during the present century. The fixed calendar, it is held by its supporters, would do much to lift the handicap of misunderstanding from industrial recovery throughout the world.

Letters

Peace . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I think the article by Mr. Drummond on "Peace That Passes Misunderstanding" is one of the very finest I have ever read relative to the peace and war problem. Every reader of English should receive a copy of it, and I hope that many will. Please extend to Mr. Drummond my personal thanks to him for the great truths he so adequately put before us in his article. I am sending my copy to some South American friends of mine in Caracas. It may help them to a better understanding of the issue.

MRS. JANIE GORDON WELTMAN,
President, The New England Woman's Press Association.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

". . . A certain vagueness and recklessness of assertion blurred for me whatever good the substance of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond's article on Peace (Feb. 21) might have possessed. The opening sentence assumed that at no time in history had there been so much talk of war and so great desire for peace as now. What do we *know* of the hearts and minds of the past, watching other thunderclouds? . . .

"The further vague implication, '*There are* Socialists,' '*there are* Communists,' '*there are* Capitalists,' that these parties would go to war in defense of their doctrines, is utterly unfair to the first, which most vehemently denounces such idiocy as warfare.

"It hardly seems credible that one so obviously familiar with the remedy should have fallen so far short of the mark in diagnosing aspects of the disease."

ROBERT L. WALLACE
Newport, R. I.

A correspondent writes:

". . . Having read it twice, I wish it could be mailed to every 'diplomat' in the world. That is how peace talk *should* be done! No sentimentality, no gush, and no more dogmatism than is absolutely necessary to make his point. His line, 'Peace is worth the risking' should be woven in letters of gold on a Banner For All Nations. I could only ask him to add one short paragraph to his argument, in which he would make plain that he is asking Buddhists, Muhammadans, Hindus, Animists, Jains, Confucianists, Taoists, and men of all religions merely to put into practice—or at least thoughtfully to consider—their own essential tenets. A swell article."

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